FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND COUNTY, March 15.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Please publish the following list of contributions to the "Hypogean Knitting Society," near Rockingham, N. C., viz: M C Ellerbe $25, J A Covington $10, Miss Wall $30, R P Atkinson $10, S A Covington $10, C A Everett $10, W L Covington $10, Gen A Dockery $5, John Everett $10, Geo Northam sen'r $10, Mrs Lucinda Northam $5, George Northam $5, Wm Ellerbe $10, H A Covington $5, W J Everett $5, Mrs Hannah Covington $2.

Yours, very respectfully,
ANN H. EVERETT.

DIED,

At his residence in Robeson county, on the 20th ult., Mr. ARCHIBALD McLEAN, in the 88th year of his age.

At his father's, in Richmond county, N. C., on the 1st February, 1864, JOHN NEILL, only child of Daniel and Nancy McLauchlin, in the 9th year of his age. Developing a precocious intellect, a manly, amiable, kind and benevolent disposition, he gained the admiration of all who knew him.—Com.

Departed this life, Dec'r 17, 1863, in the 76th year of her age, Miss EFFEY SHAW, of Robeson county, N. C. She had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and the well marked pages of her Bible show where she found that instruction which, sanctified by the Spirit, makes the intelligent and pious christian. She was one that feared the Lord, and her life and death illustrated the truth of the Scripture. She was, by all who saw her in health, so amiable, so gentle, so meek, so kind; and by all who saw her in the midst of severe suffering, so calm, so patient, so resigned. Although she has left many friends and acquaintances to mourn her death, yet may they remember the separation is only transitory, and the reunion will be eternal; and they sorrow not even as those which have no hope. We hope she now enjoys the realms of endless bliss. Though our loss is irreparable, it is her eternal gain: though our cup is bitter, it must pass. The Lord's will must be done. "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord."
J. A. C.

At Salisbury, in Feb'y, William R May, of Co C, 45th Reg't, aged 39 years, of Guilford county.

"ONE ANGEL MORE IN HEAVEN."

A tearful tribute to the memory of Mrs. MARY E. WARD, wife of Mr. Everett L Ward, and daughter of Mrs. Harriet Herbert, who died in this city March 4th, 1864.

Death robs us of our jewels, but we hope to find them in the Glory Land.

We thank God for every remembrance of thee, Mary.
Thou hast gone, bright spirit, to the shadowy land—
Like a dream hast thou passed away;
Thou hast smiled the last on thy household band;
How sad seems their earthly way.
But the angels they called from the heavenly shore;
Their harpings woke melody sweet—
They beckoned thee onward, and now evermore
Shall we thy gentle smile meet.
Far up the blue sky thy spirit is now,
Keeping watch o'er thy treasures below;
The little earth-buds in anguish they bow,
For on earth they'll see mother no more
But thou art their angel, and oft on soft wings
Thou'lt hover around thy earth band;
Thou'lt sing to them gently of the beautiful things
Thou hast found in the heavenly land.
Thou wilt come when their little knees bendeth in prayer.
When the childish lips call thy sweet name,
Thou wilt come from thy cloud home, and with them bend there—
And be their dear mother the same.
Thou wilt come when thy stricken one placeth his hand
On the heads of the treasures God gave;
Then Mary will come from Paradise land,
And tell them that Christ died to save.
Then, beautiful spirit, fare thee well!
God loved thee and called thee away;
We know thou art gone with angels to dwell,
Where Christ is the light, night and day.
We have robed thee for sleep in thy freshness and bloom;
Spring flowers will wave o'er thy sod—
We have robed thee for sleep for the night of the tomb:
An angel we give thee to God. M.

Near Montgomery, Ala., March 17.

We have received an obituary notice signed J. L. C. enclosing $2 for its insertion. We do not publish such things when the writer withholds his name from us; and do not charge for soldiers' obituaries. But we do not know to whom to refund the money.

Iron for Bacon.

I HAVE genuine SWEDES IRON that I will exchange with farmers for good dry BACON, pound for pound. It is in whole bars of 150 to 175 lbs each, and no fixtures for cutting. Those who do not want whole bars had best club with their neighbors. Store opened on Friday of each week.

W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.
Feb'y 12. 7*9tpd

Dr. T. L. WINSLOW,

HAVING removed to Beaumont, Chatham County, would respectfully offer his professional services to the surrounding country, hoping from an experience of nearly twenty years of regular practice, to be able to share a portion of the confidence of the community.
Jan'y 1864. 98-*2m

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on the 18th September, my negro woman JENNY, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet high, dark complexion, looks surly unless spoken to, at which time she is very pleasant. She ranaway sometime previous and was taken up in Robeson county, N. Carolina, in the neighborhood of Shoe Heel Depot, working about under the pretence of being free. She was carried off by one Lewis Oxendine, a mulatto who was hauling corn at that time, from my plantation. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or in any Jail so that I get her. I will give one hundred dollars more for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring her.

My address is Brownsville Post Office, Marlborough District, South Carolina. JOHN A. HODGES.
Dec. 6, 1863. 89-*17tpd

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1864.
Margaret Blue vs. M. J. Blue, and others
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Hugh McCallum and wife, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Hugh McCallum and wife, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday of April 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in January 1864.

Issued 9th March 1864.
16*6tpd] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1864.

The spectacle presented at this moment by the people of the Confederate States is certainly one of the most wonderful recorded in the history of any people. Not only have they for three long and bitter years maintained a war upon a scale of magnitude hitherto unknown, in which their blood has poured out in torrents and their property been plundered and wantonly destroyed by the enemy to the amount of hundreds of millions, but they are now quietly and even cheerfully submitting to a tax equal to an average of about one-fourth of all their property in a single year. A people who formerly regarded a tax of one per cent. upon a portion of their possessions as a heavy burden, now hesitate not to give twenty-five per cent. upon the whole. Nothing could more clearly manifest the depth of their determination to be free from yankee rule, of their sense of the utter depravity of their late brethren, and of the certainty of the loss of all they possess if they should hesitate to give a part for defence. The people demanded to be taxed, and their Representatives had the sense and the nerve to ordain it, and though, as might have been expected in a measure so novel, the taxes are not equal upon all classes alike, there is neither resistance nor even ill-natured complaint of the inequality. All feel that Congress did in the main what was necessary and right, and they upon whom the burden bears most heavily shoulder it quietly for the sake of the great cause—for the sake of their property, their freedom and their lives, as well as for the sake of posterity. It is a wonderful spectacle, a glorious spectacle, which will shine upon the pages of History to the honor of this people, as long as a spark of patriotism shall remain unextinguished in man. Who can doubt the triumph of a people who cheerfully make such a sacrifice? If they doubted or despaired, they would endeavor to withhold their substance. Confident and determined, they give it. And with God's blessing, they will have their reward. The bread thus cast upon the waters will in due time return to them.

BUTLER.—We are surprised to find in several of the Richmond papers assertions that the Confederate government is about to back out from the determination to hold no intercourse in regard to the exchange of prisoners, or other matters, with the outlaw Butler. We trust that these are mere suspicions, and that the government will do no such thing, but will firmly maintain the just ground upon which it placed the "Beast." His outrages were so atrocious as to call for a special Proclamation of outlawry from President Davis. That proclamation has never been recalled or revoked. It was justified by the man's acts, and sanctioned by the public opinion of the civilized world. Whilst it remains unrevoked, it would be dishonorable, we think, to recognise him in any capacity. And this would surprise the public the more because the yankee government itself backed out from its attempt to force him upon us in the matter of exchanges. Our government stood firm, apparently, in the determination to have nothing to do with him. The yankees stopped the exchange for a few weeks, but then recommenced it through another officer who is unobjectionable. Why there should be any thought after that of giving way, we cannot conceive. The President has the reputation of being firm to the utmost degree of obstinacy. Let him show it in this matter at least, and yield in something else, if he will.

GEN MORGAN.—We regret to find in the papers various reports in regard to the position of this gallant officer, whose deeds and sufferings have made him so decidedly a popular favorite. One report was that he had resigned, and though this was not confirmed it led to fears that he had felt himself wronged. Then, instead of hearing that he was in the saddle and in pursuit of the foe at the head of his gallant brigade, we find him returning unexpectedly to Richmond. And now we learn that he has gone back to his men soured and deprived of the better part of his command. At this present writing we have seen but one statement of the circumstances, and that in the Richmond Examiner, which is so jaundiced by dislike of the Confederate Administration that its views must be taken with caution. Its statement is, in substance, that he has been treated with injustice and jealousy; that two of his regiments have been taken from his brigade and given to a Col. Grigsby, who only had 73 men, for the purpose of entitling the latter to a Brigadier Generalship, leaving Morgan not over 500 men. Morgan's men were enlisted by himself, within the enemy's lines in Kentucky, when there was nothing to compel them to enter our service. In this way he is said to have raised 3000 men, and might have raised three or four times as many, but that the government claimed that his recruits should be turned over to Kirby Smith. It is said that every officer and man of the two regiments that have been separated from Morgan have protested against the action of the Government, and signed a petition to be restored to their old command. He took their petition to Richmond to enforce its justice, but not only was denied, but even treated with incivility. He did not resent this by resigning, but has gone back to his small command, determined to render what service he can.

Such is the Examiner's statement. We suppose that a counter statement will be made. Everybody will hope that it may be such as to leave no stigma upon either the General or the government.

GEN. CLINGMAN.—This officer publishes a letter in the Raleigh Confederate, contradicting a report that he would be a candidate for Governor. He says, that as long as the war continues, while able to do military duty, he does not intend to leave the field for any civil station. He says further, that,—

"Regarding Gov. Vance's public position as right on the great issue before the country, I think he ought to be cordially supported by all who are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war now being waged, not only for independence, but for every thing of value to us as a community and as individuals" * * "No public man in the State can, therefore, without PERSONAL DISHONOR, and without COVERING HIMSELF WITH THE DEEPEST IGNOMINY, advocate the abandonment of the cause of the Confederate States, and desert our brave soldiers who have gone into the field to maintain that cause. Our reasons for continuing the war are a thousand fold stronger than they were for embarking in it originally." * * * * I know of no variety of the human race whom we ought not to prefer as masters to the yankees, whose leading traits are avarice and hypocrisy; for to the duplicity and cunning of the fox, they add the rapacity of the wolf and the venom of the serpent. To protect us from such enemies, to save our women from becoming cooks and house servants, we have nothing to rely on but the favor of God and the valor of our armies. If those armies be properly sustained by the country and wisely directed by our government, they will in the end give us independence, peace, safety and honor. Unless these are obtained, I hold that the war should continue as long as there is one brave man surviving, and one true Southern woman left to fight for."

SEEDS FOR THE SOLDIERS' GARDEN.—We have received and forwarded additional packages of seeds from Mrs Hill, Mrs. J. C. Blocker and Mrs. W. B. Wright.

YANKEE VIEWS OF THE WAR.

In a recent speech in the yankee Congress, Mr. Allen of Illinois made the following additions to the infamous record of Butler, "the Beast":—

The robberies under the reign of Butler at New Orleans have been so palpable as to shock the sensibilities of mankind. No prize was too great, no inducement too small for his enterprise. From the State capitol to the grave yard, from the parlor to the kitchen, his grasping hand was extended. All accounts agree that things have been done at New Orleans under the flag of our country which if not disavowed will disgrace the Government in all coming time. I will mention one instance, as it was published in the New Orleans *Era*. That paper is the organ of the Administration there—the most of its articles are headed "by authority." I will read the *Era's* report. It is in the following words:

"*Confiscation of Tombstones.*—There was one splendid monument—a stately column or pyramid, intended to mark the spot where rest the remains of Colonel Charles D. Dreux, the youthful orator who fell early in the war in command of a Confederate battalion. This was constructed at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, and under the hammer of the auctioneer it brought but one hundred dollars. Cheap monument, if the purchaser intended it for his own tomb. There was another monument equal in size and beauty, which brought only thirty dollars. Tombstones sold as cheap as marble."

The whole world is familiar with the plunder of costly mansions and large estates, with robberies of churches and public institutions. From these we turn to the public sale of a dead man's tomb stone. Nothing seemed too high or low for the robber's grasp. The result is that, instead of a restoration of law and order, the country occupied by our armies has in many instances been given over to pillage and plunder; and they who watched the approach of our proud old flag as the harbinger of peace, look now only upon a ruined country and a pillaged people. The just and considerate portion of our people will remember the barbarities, the shameless robberies of this man who so suddenly rose from the ranks of his original secession friends to the grade of major-general of volunteers; nor will they forget that his fame rests more upon his persecutions of the unarmed and unoffending than the terror he has caused among the rebels in the field. It is now nearly three years since he donned the Federal uniform. During that time he has planned Big Bethel and other similar disasters; but he has never, I believe, been in personal danger, or a party to the most unimportant skirmish, although by alleged violations of the laws of civilized warfare he has won for himself the outlawry of our enemies. This has been his chief military distinction; and now, after a year of repose in New England, we find him appointed to an important command in Virginia and North Carolina. With a cruelty quickened by public exposure, with his avarice stimulated by the success of former pillaging, and with a slavish subserviency to those whose motives he denounced for many years of his life, he is turned loose upon a rebellious people, who whatever their sins may be, are at least sincere in regarding him as a monster. And when a few days ago a member from New York [Mr. Fernando Wood] submitted a resolution calling for a committee to inquire into his conduct, the Republican members of this House, aided by one of the President's military appointees from Kentucky, [Mr. Anderson,] voted to suppress the investigation; and it was suppressed, and this man, whose career is coupled with so many crimes, is assured of immunity, and launches again with renewed license upon additional fields of plunder.

Mr. Allen was very severe in his remarks upon the policy pursued by the Administration, and referring to the crusade now waged against slavery he cited the following official evidence of the unconstitutionality of its action:—

Soon after the battle of Manassas, and when the panic was over, and Beauregard had failed to occupy the capital, the House of Representatives adopted the following resolution, introduced by Crittenden, with but two dissenting votes:

"That this war is not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

A short time afterwards a similar resolution was submitted to the Senate by Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and, my recollection is, unanimously adopted. But a few days before this, on the 4th day of July, 1861, the President spoke to Congress as follows:

"Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government toward the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to *be guided by the Constitution and the laws*. He desires to preserve the Government, that it may be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it."

About the same time a member of the Cabinet, Hon. Caleb B. Smith, since deceased, proceeded to Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, and addressed to the public the following cheering words:

"The theory of this Government is that the States are sovereign within their proper sphere. The Government of the United States has no more right to interfere with the institution of slavery in South Carolina than it has to interfere with the peculiar institutions of Rhode Island.

"My friends, we make no war upon Southern institutions. We recognize the right of South Carolina and Georgia to hold slaves if they desire them.

"It is not the province of the Government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of slavery. I would proclaim to the people of all the States of the Union the right *to manage their institutions in their own way*."

It was in this spirit, and about the same time, that Mr. Seward issued his instructions to our representatives abroad, in which he directed them to make public avowal of the purposes which would control the Government in prosecuting the war. In his dispatches to Mr. Dayton, our minister at the court of St. Cloud, he used the following language:

"It is hardly necessary to add to this incontestible statement the further fact that the new President, as well as the citizens through whose suffrages he has come into the administration, has always repudiated all designs whatever and wherever imputed to him and them of *disturbing the system of slavery* as it is existing under the Constitution and laws. The case however, would not be fully presented if I were to omit to say that *any such effort on his part would be unconstitutional*, and all his actions in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority even though they were assented to by Congress and the people."—Instructions to Mr. Dayton in 1861.

Mr. Lincoln is a candidate for re-election, and Mr. Allen says:—

"While all military operations are suspended, and our armies compelled to remain inactive because of the rigors of winter, the White House is besieged by an army of officials, whose surest passport to promotion is a blind and slavish admiration of him who dispenses power and patronage. He hears nothing but from sycophants; heeds nothing which is not laudatory of his greatness; reads nothing but fulsome praises of his administrative abilities, and hearkens to no counsel which does not assure him of a re-election. To such an extent does this mania for re-election control him, that only a few evenings since he attended a model artist's exhibition in this hall, at which an unsexed woman nominated him for re-election. It was done in his personal presence, amid the applause of the ladies and gentlemen, courtesans and contractors, parasites and placemen, then and there assembled. While our sentinels were freezing at their posts, while brothers were perishing by slow degrees in a hostile conflict, rendered doubly appalling by the fury of the elements, the Chief Magistrate of the country was in attendance at a political "Canterbury," where the chief and most ludicrous act was his own nomination for re-election. The performance being unique, of course the attendance was large. The chief political *danseuse* proposed the name of Abraham Lincoln, as previously arranged by the managers, and all the *attaches* said yea, as they thought of their days of lengthened official repose in Abraham's bosom."

Mr. Allen speaks forcibly of the immense expenditures of the war and the rapidly accumulating debt of the North. He says:

There is a point of endurance beyond which even nations cannot go—a precipice which they cannot safely approach. I fear we are already standing at its verge, beyond which the yawning gulf of social and financial ruin awaits us all. A people hitherto unaccustomed to taxation, with no knowledge of a public debt but traditionary horror of its miseries, suddenly called upon to confront a national indebtedness of over *two thousand millions!* These figures are startling, yet the sum is increasing at the rate of more than *two millions per day*, presaging inevitable paralysis and bankruptcy to all. No interest is too great, no industry too small, no investment too secure, to escape the storm which is gathering and impending over us. The annual interest upon our public indebtedness, at six per cent. per annum, will amount to over one hundred and twenty millions—nearly twice the amount of the ordinary annual estimates of the expenses of the Government under former administrations, nearly double the sum of our annual average expenditures during the administration which waged the war with Mexico. If we grant that this indebtedness has been necessary or unavoidable, the figures still stare us in the face, suggestive of a future financial crisis which a wise statesmanship would seek to palliate or avoid. Far off in the distant future, generations yet unborn will bewail the load of debt which is being entailed upon them by the madness of the times.

LORD CAMPBELL ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

An immense meeting of the friends of the South was held in Manchester, England, early in February. Among other speakers on the occasion was Lord Campbell. Here are his remarks:

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen: As it happened to [illegible] three times in Parliament to refer to the topic now before you, it is not with a little satisfaction I observe in the numbers who have met to-night and in the spirit they evince some augury for the ultimate adoption and the final triumph of those opinions I have endeavored to support. Mr. Spence, under whose orders and instructions I have the honor to address you, has judiciously explained to me that to-night it was not necessary to indulge in argumentative harangues, because the greater part of us were of one opinion. After the long and assiduous discussions which this topic has received in the press, in Parliament, and in public meetings, it is no wonder that nearly all men should agree on certain propositions. We do see upon certain propositions a remarkable agreement. Few deny that the cessation of the civil war in question can only take place when neutral powers have acknowledged the insurgents. Few deny that that acknowledgment ought not to be anticipated, in the present state of Europe and the world, until Great Britain has shown a certain disposition to initiate or sanction it. Few deny that in the present state of parties and of Parliament the British Government will not show the required disposition until public opinion strongly urges and decidedly encourages it. This sufficiently illustrates the political and practical utility of a meeting like the present. Gentlemen, if ever agitation was essential on this subject it is at the present moment, when certain dangers have arrived and certain circumstances have disclosed themselves which might, unless properly examined, tend to inspire doubt and distrust in the event of Southern independence. Those dangers and those circumstances ought not to be, nor indeed need they be, connived at.

The Southern President has not set us the example of ignoring or concealing them. He has not hesitated to fix the attention of the world upon the fact that in the past year unforeseen reverses have been suffered. He has not scrupled to advert to the events of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The whole world, in common with the Confederacy, deplores the loss of Stonewall Jackson. All those who are interested in the fate of the Confederacy must have heard with regret and with anxiety that the Democratic party, which some months ago seemed to augur well for the cause of peace and separation, has grown more silent, more subdued, and less effective than it used to be. These are undoubtedly circumstances of discouragement, but as I think, grounds for agitation and activity. There is this grand reason, gentlemen, why these circumstances of discouragement ought not be considered motives of despondency amongst us—they have not shaken the Confederacy; they have not quenched the spirit which upholds it; they have not chilled the hopes which it indulges; on the contrary, we have good reason to believe that in spite of the darker picture I have pointed to, there never was a moment when their discipline was of a higher character, their armies more mature, their Generals more skillful, their strategy more perfect, their resolution more undaunted, or their readiness, if necessary, to take new regards more complete.

When they themselves are thus undaunted by realities it would ill become their friends in Europe to be affected by a shadow and a reflex. I have therefore ventured to allude to those unfavorable circumstances, and also to show why they ought not to lead to a diminished hope or a discouraged spirit upon your part. Gentlemen, if that be so, if the ends of this association are legitimate, which I have not ventured to establish, knowing that such is not a question in this room, if at the present moment those ends ought to be pursued with more zeal and more activity than ever, it is not irrelevant or idle to consider what is the most important and formidable obstacle opposing you. Gentlemen, I cannot help thinking that the most formidable obstacle, looking to the public mind, looking to all that has been said and is said daily on these questions, is summed up in the well-known term, "slavery." I cannot help thinking that if a just opinion were established on that subject—and it is your mission to establish and disseminate it—no further obstacles could very long delay the triumph of your principles. And if you would allow me, I would venture—having given some consideration and reflection to that point in reference to Parliamentary proceedings—to suggest a mode by which, as it appears to me, what you hold to be the truth, might be brought home to the convictions in all classes of society. If it were only thoroughly explained by this organization that the British public has to look merely to one question, namely, whether, of the two issues in which this war must terminate—for there are but two—the separation of the belligerents or the conquest of the South by the North, will tend most to the advantage of the negro race? If that were steadily contemplated, if that issue were relieved and disembarrassed of all the rival issues that confuse it, I do not think there would remain a difference of opinion in this country. No doubt there will always be, as there has been up to this moment both here and on the other side of the Atlantic, a difference of opinion as to how the war originated, as to the motives for which it was undertaken, as to the objects of the South in asserting independence, and of the Union in waging war against secession. These questions are more or less difficult to settle. But if we fix our minds upon the only point it is material to weigh, namely, whether the independence or the subjugation of the South will really tend most to that which in this country all have at heart—the amelioration of the negro—little difficulty, as it appears to me, will be found in reaching a conclusion. The history of the world does much to suggest one. It has generally been found that when in any country two races are brought together, of which one is vastly the superior in force, in vigor and intelligence, unless some known relation exists between those two races, the weaker is exterminated. Now, should the Confederacy be subdued, and should reconquest be established over all the great territory that lies between the Gulf of Mexico and the Potomac, two races would be found, so unequal, so incompatible, so bereft of the original relation by which they had been previously cemented, as at least to augur the extermination and the disappearance of the weaker one. But we are not left to speculations of this character. It happens that this very day, not many hours ago, a letter in a leading London newspaper has reached Manchester from the other side of the Atlantic, which gives the best and the latest information on this question. In that letter it is pointed out in what manner the invasion by the North has influenced the prospects and position of the negro.

As far as I remember, the writer, speaking from what has fallen, and that recently, under his eyes and his experience, gives a fourfold division of that unhappy class. He points to those who are the victims of a forcible enlistment, compelled to take arms, exposed to the brunt of battle in a cause which they detest and for a people who despise them. He points to another class who have gone to the Northwestern States in quest of employment, and who have not found it. He points to a third class, who, in consequence of an infectious disorder which attacks them, are miserably dying in the capital at Washington. He points to another class who are coerced to labor upon the soil which has been occupied and upon the estates which have been confiscated by Northern plunderers, and whose condition, as he points out to us, is infinitely worse than that from which they have been wrested: for, of freedom they have gained nothing except the fact that they are no longer under shelter; that they are no longer cared for; that they are introduced to the double evils of responsibility and servitude. This is the latest eye-witness who addresses to the public of Great Britain the facts he has observed. But supposing him to be mistaken, supposing that improvement is attainable, and assuming that great measures ought not to be despaired of for the welfare of the negro—this, at least, gentlemen, I think, may be hazarded with safety before any audience who look to the great principles by which human nature is controlled and by which the world is governed, viz: that those measures of improvement must be loyal, must be well intentioned, must be designed for the good of the negro, and not for the destruction of the planter. * * *

Could a class of men be found, if the topic of slavery was altogether purged from the discussion, who would seriously maintain, before us, that it was just or proper to create a Poland in America? But to create a Poland in America is the object for which Mr. Lincoln and his colleagues are contending. If his policy succeeded, if his armies triumphed, if his viceroys were established, as they hope to be, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Potomac, the gloom of Warsaw would exist, not in one city, but in Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, Savannah, in Montgomery, Richmond—in every capital of every State which Northern armies had possessed and Northern garrisons occupied. And what is the gloom of Warsaw, which these armies are designed to fix on the Confederacy? I can speak of that gloom from late and personal experience. It is not like the gloom which sometimes may hang over this city, arising partly from the climate, partly from distress and from a temporary want of some material of industry. It is a gloom which no breeze of spring can waft away, which no rays of sunshine can disperse, which no reviving commerce or accelerated industry, or new supply of capital can alter. It is a gloom which must befall a population conscious of their rights, and mindful of their origin, but held down by a foreign occupation of 20,000 men; a gloom of which no man can walk abroad without observing dark and melancholy faces; where no citizen can leave his home without meeting a patrol, entitled, according to its orders, or perhaps its caprices, to arrest him; and where, when he returns to that home which ought to be a sanctuary, he has to look forward to the probability of midnight visitation, more destructive than the snares by which his footsteps had been haunted.

Such, gentlemen, is the gloom of Warsaw, and such is the gloom which Northern armies have aspired to perpetuate in a territory more wide than half a dozen Polands. I, therefore, come back to the position to which I have ventured to allude—that if once you contend successfully with your adversaries upon slavery, no further question can exist; and all classes in Great Britain will unite in a common wish for Northern peace and Southern independence—a wish that, finding echoes both in Europe and the world, will tend to realize the noble objects it aspires to. There is yet another observation I would make. Success cannot, on a subject so complicated and so extensive, be the object of prediction. A man would justly lose his character for moderation and for judgment if he ventured to predict with confidence the issue of the struggle. It seems to me, however, that, whatever that issue may be, this association will not be wholly unrewarded.

Should the issue be that for which you are contending, the reward is evident and ample; but should it not be the destiny of those who are assembled here to see what they desire, this reflection may console them. They will have done something to assist the Southern President in the labors and cares by which he is encompassed; and, gentlemen, no man of reflection can, in my opinion, glance at the daily life of Mr. Davis without a sentiment which even passes admiration. If an independent and despotic power had been granted to him, such as great men are apt to claim under such circumstances—still, to keep the mind engaged upon every part of an almost interminable frontier, to divine the plans of a Government whose movement it is difficult to calculate, to prepare for every possible event, to picture each imaginable difficulty, to plan campaigns upon a territory so extensive and under circumstances so unprecedented, would tax the very highest reach of military genius: But this is not the whole of the burthen that devolves upon Mr. Davis. This task he is called upon to perform, while at the same time he is accountable to a representative assembly, to a senate, and to a cabinet. But even that is not the limit of his trials. He has to face these difficulties, to aim at these results, with a free press to criticise, to control, to reprimand him; sometimes to be elated by success, sometimes to be depressed unduly by reverses, and sometimes to reveal to distant armies much which in his opinion it would be more judicious to conceal from them. The liberty of that press he has not once attempted to control or wished to override. And yet to meet this three-fold trial might well exhaust the wisdom of a ruler, the resources of a general, and the temper of an angel. Come what may, gentlemen, you cannot be deprived of the reflection that in your day, according to your power, although divided from him by the ocean, you have done something to uphold one of the bravest and the noblest minds which Providence has formed, in one of the loftiest and hardest enterprises with which the fortunes of the world have ever been identified.

ROBBERS CAUGHT.—Robberies having become of almost nightly occurrence in this town, it is really refreshing to hear that in one case at least the crime has not been suffered to pass undetected. A gang of negroes, going into the wholesale business in sheetings, (or rather continuing that business, for this is not the first operation in that line,) have been detected through the persevering efforts of a gentleman indirectly interested. The case reminds us of our good old friend Mr S——, (now deceased,) who, finding his negro laborer in his store carrying off a whole bag of coffee, quietly remarked to him that he objected to that: he shut his eyes to retail operations, but must reserve the wholesale business to himself.

P. S. We learn that the Episcopal Church was entered on Tuesday night and the Rector's Surplice stolen! As the material is fine lawn, but little worn, it will probably be cut up into handkerchiefs. Look out for them. The Surplice was a present from the Ladies of the congregation to the Rector.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

It is a sad thing to record the death of one we knew and honored for his purity of character as a neighbor, friend and associate, in the various relations of social life.

Willis Philips, the subject of this notice, died in the 29th year of his age, at his residence in Chatham Co., March 1st, 1864. His disease was chronic diarrhœa, from which he suffered severely for several months before his death. He left an aged mother, an affectionate wife, and three little sons, to mourn his loss. When this war was inaugurated, with the courage of a true Southern man, he left his home, with all its endearments, and gave his services to his country's call. He volunteered under Capt. Webster, at the commencement of the war, and was a member of Co. E, 26th Reg't N C T. He participated in the battle of Newbern, also in the seven days' fight around Richmond. He was ever ready to discharge every duty that devolved upon him as a soldier. His company has lost one of its best members, and his country a true patriot.

A FRIEND.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Northern Virginia.—ORANGE C H, March 30.—Parties out from the yankee lines are reported scouting actively in the direction of Fredericksburg.

Grant will advance so soon as the old troops return from furlough, and troops can be brought from the West, which will be about the 15th of April. A great many are deserting from the yankee army.

Gov Vance reviewed all the North Carolina troops in Ewell's corps, on Monday, and addressed the audience—estimated to be 10,000. He will review the N. C. Troops in Hill's corps and address them to-morrow.

From Dalton.—DALTON, March 30.—Our latest advices from the front represent that the enemy are so tive. No reinforcements arriving. Two regiments of infantry troops were mustered out of service yesterday, and relieved by others. The weather will probably prevent the campaign from opening before the middle of April.

From Richmond.—RICHMOND, March 30.—The weather precludes expectations of an early opening of the Spring campaign. It is believed that negotiations are in progress for the adjustment of the questions for the exchange of prisoners of war.

Two Yankee Schooners Seized.—Twelve members of the 15th Virginia Cavalry proceeded down one of the rivers emptying into Albemarle Sound, one night during the past week, and at an opportune hour boarded two schooners and disarmed the crews. Both vessels were loaded with coal, cotton and salt, and all the contents were saved and sold, after which the vessels were burnt. On one of the vessels the captain was relieved of a fine gold watch, twenty $20 gold pieces, and a stout roll of greenbacks. The cargo of one vessel realized $28,000 in Confederate money.—*Petersburg Express, 29th.*

Items from the North.—*Financial.*—Secretary Chase, under the authority of the act authorizing the sale of the surplus gold in the Treasury, has determined to issue "gold notes," receivable for duties, with which he proposes to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt due up to 1st January '65. That due on or before the 1st of July next will be paid without rebate of interest; on that due after July 1st, a rebate of three per cent will be exacted. It is supposed that about twenty-five millions of dollars of interest on the public debt will be anticipated.

In New York on the 25th (Friday) gold opened at 168½, advanced to 169½, and closed at 168½. In Baltimore the closing rate was 168½.

Andy Johnson is urged by his friends as the nominee for Vice President on the ticket with Lincoln.

A number of Western troops are to be transferred to the Eastern theatre of war.

The Florida and Federal sloop-of-war St. Louis were lying in Funchal Bay when the mail steamer left Madeira. The Governor of Madeira reluctantly gave permission to supply the Florida with coal. She was ordered to leave immediately after coaling.

The infant son of the Prince of Wales has been christened with considerable ceremony. He was named by the Queen, Albert Victor Christian Edward.

Our Western Counties.—Col. Palmer returned a few days since from a somewhat extended trip through the western counties. He cleared the western border of the raiders who were recently committing outrages upon our defenceless people; and made such arrangements, in the disposition of troops, &c., as will, we have reason to hope, prevent the raids to which that portion of the country has been subject.

Asheville News.

Laurel again Broke Loose!—Every few weeks some outrage is committed which renders it necessary to send a force into Laurel, to punish the bands of deserters and tories who are making that their rendezvous, sally out to attack small parties of our soldiers, kill a citizen, plunder a house, or commit some other diabolical outrage. The butchery at Indian Creek, heretofore referred to, induced the authorities to send a force into that country some days ago. Two skirmishes took place last week. One on Wednesday, in which some Home Guards under Colonel Bird, of Yancy county, fought Col. Kirk and his band, killing one and wounding two or three. Our loss two men slightly wounded.

On Saturday morning last Maj. McDowell of the 62d N. C. Regiment, with detachments from his own and the 64th regiment, encountered Kirk. A sharp engagement followed, in which Maj. McDowell killed five or six of the enemy, and wounded about the same number. We had one man killed on the field, Henry Gilbert of Henderson county, and several wounded, one of whom has since died. Maj. McDowell himself was severely wounded in the arm, and is now here.—*Ib.*

Prisoners en route.—48 Confederate prisoners, convicted by courts martial of desertion and other crimes, reached this city yesterday from Richmond, en route for Salisbury, N. C., where they have been sentenced to labor for different terms on public work.—*Pet. Ex. 29th.*

Sale of Stocks and Money.—At a sale of stocks, gold and Bank notes, on Saturday last, one $1000 N C bond, old 6 per cent, was knocked down at $6,000; one 8 per cent $500 N C bond, $1,600; $500 in gold brought $19 75 premium; $500 in silver $14 premium; $500 in S C Bank notes $2 50 premium; $500 N C Bank notes $8 25 premium; $500 in N C Treasury notes, fundable, $1 50 premium. This shows a decline. The sale was stopped without offering near all that was advertised; in fact it is doubtful whether anything was actually sold except the N C Treasury notes.—*Charlotte Democrat, 29th.*

A Warning.—This is generally the season employed for trimming up shade trees and flower yards, the branches being thrown into the streets regardless that many of the shrubs are poisonous to stock. We have heard of a fine cow being killed, a few days ago, from eating the branches of an evergreen quite common in the city, and generally known as the Mock Orange. Indeed, there are but few evergreens that are not poisonous to stock, and therefore persons should not throw them into the streets.—*Columbus Inquirer.*

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In hospital at Atlanta, 14th Oct., from a wound received at Chickamauga, Stephen W. Morgan, of Co. E, 60th Reg't, of Buncombe county.

On the 10th Oct., in hospital at Atlanta, of wounds received at Chickamauga, J. J. Plemmons; and on the 6th Nov, in hospital at Marietta, Geo., Jeremiah Green, both of Co. E, 60th Reg't, of Buncombe county.

In Jackson Hospital, Va., on 25th of Feb., of chronic diarrhoea, R. B Covington, of 43d N. C Regiment.

In hospital, Richmond, 17th Dec, Corp'l M C Britt, Co F, 43d Reg't, in the 30th year of his age.

At Orange C H, Va, Geo Waller, of Capt N N Fleming's Co, 46th Reg't, aged 37.

Killed in the action at Payne's Farm, Nov 27, Laurin Albright, of Co E, 1st Infantry.

In hospital at Gettysburg, 25th Aug last, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Hugh A Tate, of Morganton, of the 11th Reg't.

Of chronic diarrhœa, at hospital near Point Lookout, Md, Dec 26th, Geo W Gannon, in the 20th year of his age, of Guilford county, of Co I, 5th Cavalry.

In hospital, Danville, Va, 15th inst, Sg't Wm C Irvin, of Co G, 45th Reg't, aged 25.

At Inganut Springs, Va, Feb 9, 1863, Benj S Edwards, of the 25th Reg't.

Of a mortal wound, at Tunnel Hill, Ga, 25th ult, Sg't Major Jas Ingles, of the 58th Reg't, of Caldwell county, aged 34.

At Petersburg, March 6th, H W Bauger, of Co H, 8th Reg't.

At camp, near Orange C H, 6th Feb'y, Joseph Willett, of Co C, 45th Reg't, aged 38 years. He resided near Jamestown, N C.

In hospital, at Orange C H, March 7th, Corporal H G Reid, of Co C, 45th Reg't, aged 26, of Guilford county.

On 20th December, a prisoner of war, on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, Lieut Benj J Blount, of Co H, 55th Reg't.

In camp, 24th Feb'y, Capt Thos T Lawson, of Co H, 13th Reg't.

MARRIED,

At the residence of J. G. Sutton, Esq., 18th inst., by J. G. Sutton, Esq., Mr. JULIUS BENSON of Baltimore, Md. to Miss MARTHA, only daughter of Mr. G. T. Melvin of Fort Gaines, Ga.

THE BATTLE OF STONESIDE MOUNTAIN.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

NEAR DALTON, GA., March 21.

The advance of Thomas upon this point, under the erroneous impression that General Johnston's force had been greatly depleted to reinforce Polk, afforded opportunities for the exhibition of heroic resistance to his impetuous onsets, and for the infliction of severe punishment upon the enemy which so uniformly characterizes the conduct of our troops upon similar occasions. But for the determined valor and tremendous effort which our troops opposed to the advance of Thomas on the 25th of February, what was intended as an easy march to Atlanta would have resulted in a general engagement, which was not as desirable then as it would have been a few days afterwards, or would be now, against a similar force. It is not my purpose to give a general account of what was really a battle, though only looked upon, from the indifference with which its proportions have been treated by the press, as a small skirmish. Certain it is that for over a day Thomas, with all of his force, attempted to penetrate our lines, and was compelled suddenly to fall back upon his base at Chickamauga. My desire is to chronicle the enduring nerve displayed by the Virginians and North Carolinians, who, far away from home, are but little noticed by the press in the immediate vicinity. A brigade of these troops, under the command of Brig. Gen. A. W. Reynolds, or "Old Gauley," as he is more familiarly known, being stationed to contest the enemy's approach on the Cleveland road, were, on the evening of the 24th, ordered to report to Gen. Clayton and prolong the right of his line. Reynolds soon put his troops in position, occupying a ridge and covering a gap by which the enemy might turn the point.

Having deployed his skirmishers, he and his gallant troops rested, preparatory to what was supposed would be the dread conflict of the morrow. In the morning it was discovered that the enemy had withdrawn his lines. Reynolds, moving forward in person to reconnoitre, discovered his line of battle one mile in his front. Rapidly moving forward his skirmishers to accurately develop his position they became soon engaged, and there ensued one of the hottest skirmishes of the war. The yankee skirmishers, far exceeding ours, were held in check by the firm stand of Reynolds' sharpshooters. The main force now supporting them commenced to press back the Confederates, slowly, but surely. But soon are heard the guns of Hotchkiss, near the centre of Reynolds's brigade, and supported by it, and the yankees hastily retire. Reinforced with more infantry and cannon of longer and more effective range than those of Hotchkiss's, they compel him to retire his pieces, and move exultantly and defiantly to effect the demolition as they supposed of the Virginians and North Carolinians. The quick eye of Reynolds detected that it would be impossible to withstand the onset of their overwhelming numbers. Calling for reinforcements Clayton quickly sent him three Alabama regiments, which he speedily disposes on the left of his line. On come the enemy, in a determined and confident charge, pouring in as they come a tremendous fire.

But the line of these gallant Virginians, North Carolinians, and Alabamians presents an unbroken front, and receiving the fire, they return it with continuous and repeated volleys, which drive him back chagrined and discomfited. Reynolds quickly advances his skirmishers, who, firing upon the routed foe, cause him to redouble his speedy exertions to get away. Now they resort again to artillery, and at long reach keep up a terrific shelling of the lines. Again, their infantry comes largely reinforced, and again he drives them back steadily inch by inch until, reaching an open field, they could stand it no longer, and ran every way in the most dire disorder. At ten in the night they sneak off altogether, and at day in the morning nothing is seen of them. The conduct of these gallant troops and their heroic and skillful Brigadier is on the tongues of all here; and the army is as resonant with his praise as were the mountains of his mother Virginia after the battle of Gauley Bridge. OBSERVER.

A North Carolina Woman.—There is plenty of labor in the country for all the demands of a self-supporting war. All that is necessary to place us on a war footing is the display of a little directive intelligence on the part of the authorities, State and Confederate, to this end. Illustrating what can be accomplished towards making the country self-supporting, even in the midst of a desolating war, Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, (who, by the by understands that the mission of a Governor has as much to do with the material welfare of his people as with the writing of politico-metaphysical messages,) in a recent speech, narrated an instance that came under his immediate observation, where a poor widow with three children, the eldest incapable of taking care of the youngest, cultivated last year a patch of rented ground, with the assistance of a little steer not much larger than a calf. Afraid to leave her little ones at home in her cabin, she would take them daily to the field, build for them a small pen, cover it with leaves to protect them from the sun, and when she had plowed a distance from her little brood, would move the pen to a more convenient spot that she might watch over them and nurse her babe at the end of a weary row. She raised three hundred and sixty-seven bushels of corn, had plenty to support herself and children, and sold to her neighbors. "The brow of that woman (continued his Excellency) is worthy the proudest laurels that ever rewarded the virtue of the patriot or testified to the endurance of the hero."

Richmond Enquirer.

Gen. Forrest's Affection for his Brother.—A correspondent of the Atlanta Appeal says:

Near Prairie Mound, between Okolona and Pontotoc, while gallantly leading a charge, Col. Jeffrey E. Forrest was struck by a minnie ball. He fell from his horse and soon his troubled spirit passed to that unseen world, where the sound of battle never comes, and the tread of armies is never heard. He fell upon the field his own valor had already half won. The earthquake shout of victory was in his ears, and his dying gaze was turned proudly upon his triumphant brigade as he breathed out his heart-stricken soul. In his fall, a gallant young spirit sunk to rest, and the blazing star that shot athwart the firmament left the heavens forever. This sad event filled Gen. Forrest with the profoundest grief. Forgetting the battle and thunder-shock of battle and all save his dead brother, he knelt down and fondly kissing his smiling lips and pressing his manly brow, sadly exclaimed, "noble brother!" while the tears fell thick and fast. Oh! what a tide of agonizing emotion must fill the heart when a soldier weeps. The lips of the lion-hearted General, which during the day, seemed made of iron, now quivered with unutterable feeling, and the eye that had never blenched in the wildest of battle now flowed with tears. The voice of affection spoke louder than the roar of artillery, and the marble-hearted hero wept like a child. And well he might, for there, before him, lay his brother—his youngest, favorite brother—he who was a tower of strength—he who had contributed so largely to the victory—nay, the right hand of his power, broken and fallen forever.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ON PICKET, BELOW KINSTON, N. C., March 21.

At a meeting held by the members of Company 1, 3d N C Cavalry, Orderly Sg't H W Jones was called to the Chair, and F W Hunnicutt and C E McCullers were requested to act as Secretaries. After the object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, the following committee were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of our sentiment on the present political agitations of the State and the condition of the country at large, viz: W D Harrington, J T Joyner, J J Winborne, Thomas Luther, W H Dennis and H A Thompson. On motion, the chairman and secretaries were added to the committee.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have seen with heartfelt regret that useless and humiliating clamor for peace, bringing forth a political agitation that threatens to tarnish the fair name of our mother State, and submerge her best interest in common ruin. And whereas, we believe that the course pursued by these agitators is calculated to injure that cause in the defence of which so many of our brave comrades have fallen, and whereas we feel that every voice should be heard and every nerve be strained in this hour of trial, therefore

Resolved, That we are opposed to all negotiation upon the subject of peace, so long as those whom we have placed in authority shall say that this army can be sustained, so long as we have one acre of ground for which to struggle, or until the enemy shall offer some honorable terms based upon eternal separation and complete independence.

Resolved 2d, That we have the utmost confidence in President Davis, our beloved Commander-in Chief, and that we hold in utter contempt all who would endeavor to embarrass his administration, or as traitors say who would endeavor to impair the public confidence.

Resolved 3d, That although we have been denied the privilege of re-election, a right we felt due us, yet we cheerfully tender our services to our country as long as the war shall continue or until the last vandal foe shall be driven discomfited from our soil.

Resolved 4th, That the untiring energy and patriotism displayed by Gov'r Z B Vance during his administration, the fatherly care extended by him to the troops from North Carolina, his faithful endeavors to promote the true interest of the State, elicits the praise of both the army and the people at home.

Resolved 5th, That he is our choice above all others for re-election, and that we extend to him our cordial and undivided support.

Resolved 6th, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Raleigh Confederate, and Progress, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, and Richmond Examiner, with a request to publish, and that a copy be sent to the Commander of this post.

H W JONES, Chm'n.

F W HUNNICUTT, C E McCULLERS, } Sec'ys.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 43d N. C. T., ORANGE C. H., VA March 24th, 1864.

I wish to address a few words to the ladies of Richmond county in behalf of the soldiers in this Regiment from that county who are hazarding existence for their protection.

We are now in Camp on the Rapidan, where we have been all winter. We have comfortable quarters, convenient to wood and water, and are drawing good rations of Corn Meal, Flour, Bacon, Rice, Sugar, Coffee and Molasses. We are tolerably well supplied with clothing blankets and shoes. We have been in the greatest need of gloves. They are never issued to us by the government and we are dependent upon our lady friends at home for these.

The citizens of Richmond county, from the rich man's largess to the widow's mite—have devoted themselves with commendable zeal to the comfort of those who have left their peaceful homes to defend them from our merciless foes, and they may be well assured that we are truly grateful to them for their numerous acts of disinterested kindness; and I am persuaded that the fact that winter will find us much in need of gloves to protect our hands from the cold when our breast faces the rude North winds, on our lonely beat at night without fire, has only to be made known to the ladies to secure us a full supply. More devoted love of country and self sacrificing patriotism swelled not the hearts of the famous heroines of Sparta, than has been exhibited by Southern ladies during this war, and they will not let us suffer for anything that is in their power to supply. Their deeds will never be forgotten while they live, and they will shine with undying lustre when earthly glory and its fashions are forgotten.

A CORPOREAL IN Co. K.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT INVENTION BY A NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIER.

Louis D. Giddings, a poor young man from Goldsboro', now a member of the band of the 20th N. C. Regiment, has recently invented and constructed a steam engine which runs without steam chest, eccentric wheels or any of the complicated machinery which so encumbers an engine. He made the engine while in camp out of the brass rim of an old drum and a piece of wire, with no other tools than a pocket knife, blow-pipe, plyars, file, pair of dividers, tack hammer and hatchet. It runs well, can easily be reversed and can be adapted to most any kind of machinery he thinks. He has filed an application for a patent which will be granted as soon as he can get up a more perfect model. N. B. C.

A Yankee Father to His Rebel Son.—We have heretofore noticed the appliances brought to bear upon Confederate prisoners at the North, put forth to induce them to desert the Southern cause, and perjure their patriotism and their principles, by the oath of allegiance to the United States. The following is an extract from a letter from a father in New Britain, Connecticut, to a rebel son, after a visit to him when a prisoner of war at Point Lookout. We omit names, but we may state that the son, who was recently released from Point Lookout, has resided a number of years in Richmond, and is now a member of company C, First Virginia regiment, Pickett's division. The letter is dated New Britain, March 6

"Thank God, Pat, I arrived home safe, but with a broken heart, after seeing you a prisoner of war at Point Lookout.

Pat, I can tell you that I went to a great deal of trouble about getting you out of prison, and then you would not come home. My dear son, as you disown us, 'tis my intention to disown you for evermore. Pat, you need not write to me evermore, or to any of your brothers or sisters; they don't want to see you anymore. Therefore do not expect anything from me or your brothers. I offered you a good opportunity to leave the rebels, and you would not take it. You know I would send you to any part of Europe you wished to go, and plenty of money in your pocket; no, you would not take it; you are so true to Jeff. and his "d—d niggers." You have not an inch of land, or anything else, and what are you fighting for? If you lose an arm will Jeff. take care of you? You know he will not. Now, Patrick, you know you are fighting against your own interest; you have no right to fight against the United States. Pat, I have no more to say to you.

"Farewell, my dear son; you must not write to me any more.

"Your father,

"——— ———"

It is, perhaps, needless to say that "Pat" determined to forego the visit to Europe and plenty of money in his pocket, and came off in the companionship of the "ragged rebels."

A BRITISH VIEW OF YANKEE CHARACTER.

Mr. Sala writes to the London Telegraph from Washington:—

The first time I breakfasted at Willard's I said modestly, that I should like a cup of tea, some dry toast, an egg, and a little toasted bacon. It struck me that the waiter regarded me with a very contemptuous look, and that he retired from my presence in a very slow and supercilious manner. I waited, and waited, but no tea, no toast, no egg, no bacon came. There was sitting opposite to me a dapper little man with a large beard and embroidered shirt front, with diamond studs, cut velvet vest, and a pea jacket. "Here, you," he cried to the nearest Ethiop, "bring me some fried oysters, and some stewed oysters, some tenderloin steak and onions, some scrambled eggs, pork outlets, some fish balls, some dipped toast, some Graham bread, some mashed turnips, some cold ham, some buckwheat cakes, some hot coffee, and some blanc mange. I've paid my money, and by —— I mean to see the show!"

The only way to get on in America is, having once paid your money, to insist on seeing the show. If you don't the people will think you are mean spirited, and trample on you. See it; see the show; have the animals stirred up with the long pole, pinch the spotted girl to see if it is real flesh, or only tights she has on; pick the kangaroo's pouch, make the pelican bleed again for your gratification. You have paid your money, don't be imposed upon, halloo with stringent voice; curse and swear in a land where execrations are rife; brag louder than the greatest braggadocios in the world. If need be lie—lie with face of brass and lungs of leather; crack up your own country, to the detriment of all others; vow that we won the battle of Fontenoy; swear that Peter Morrison was the greatest philanthropist of the age; declare that Mr. Roebuck is ninety feet high. If a man spits on your boots spit on his waistcoat, and then "guess that you did not aim low enough."

If you find his letters lying about read them; if he tells you anything in confidence, publish it in a newspaper; keep on moving; go ahead; go into business; smash; recuperate; drink with everybody; talk dollars from sunrise to midnight. Do this, and the Americans will admire you, and you may admire them. They will say you are a "smart man," and at last you will be spoken of as a "remarkable" man. But if you pay your money and don't walk up to the booth; if you are nervous and not abashed; if rudeness, pains and bestial manners disgust you; if you strive to substitute temperate argument for frothy declamation and rational proof for impudent assertion; if you tell the truth and are modest and a gentlemen—you can never hope for success in this young, adventurous and astonishing country. You had better "clear out" before you are "run out." You had better go home by the next Cunard steamer, for you are clearly not fitted for the institutions and people of the United States.

An Exhibition of Parisian Folly.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Post has the following:

The most striking of the dresses worn by the ladies was that of the Duchess de Morny as an English lady of the last century, and the Princess Anna Murat as a peacock, her train being of white tulle covered with "peacocks' eyes," her petticoat of yellow satin, peacocks' feathers in her breast and in her hair. Her ornaments were a band of magnificent emeralds and diamonds, worn from one shoulder to the waist, as Queen Victoria wears her royal ribbon—a necklace of the same, and the aigrettes of peacocks' plumes in her head confined by an immense brooch. The Princess is said to be frequently bedecked with the Empress' jewels; she is the only lady of the Court on terms of absolute intimacy with her Majesty, whom she always addresses as "my aunt." The Princess Troubeskoi was dressed as a cat—cat's head upon her bosom and sleeves and in her hair. Another lady as an aviary, with a lace dress covered with birds in real feathers—her head dress consisting of a bird cage nearly six inches square, in gilded wicker—a bird inside with another perched upon her head. The bosom of her dress was covered with red berries; birds nestled upon her shoulders, another wicker cage hung from her side in which were several canaries. One lady represented photography—small photographic cards forming the trimming of her berthe; larger sized ones formed the basque, still larger, the trimming of the skirt, which was of white satin. The necklace was composed of very small pictures set in gold, and the ear-rings of likenesses of her hostess, the Duchess de Morny, also set in gold. The head-dress completed the eccentricity of this costume. It consisted of a camera, the front of which was a mirror, instead of an ordinary glass. One of the most elegant dresses was worn by a very beautiful English woman, very tall and well formed. She called herself Rome; her dress was of black velvet; upon the train was embroidered the wolf, with Romulus and Remus; her hair fell in waves to her waist, and upon her head she wore a turret like a diadem of gold. A belt was embroidered in gold with the name she had chosen. Another extremely pretty costume was worn by Madame de Girardin as snow. The dress was formed of tulle, covered with swan's down in flakes; a mantle close around her throat, trimmed in the same way, fell to her feet. The hair was powdered, and glistened with diamonds.

Founder in Horses.—I send you a recipe for founder in horses, which I have never seen in print. I have used and recommended it for fifteen years, and, so far as my experience goes, it is a sure and speedy remedy. Take a table-spoonful of pulverized alum, pull the horse's tongue out of his mouth as far as possible; and throw the alum down his throat, let go his tongue and hold up his head until he swallows. In six hours' time (no matter how bad the founder) he will be fit for moderate service. I have had this remedy tested so often with perfect success, that I would not make five dollars difference in a horse foundered, if done recently, and one that was not.

Country Gentleman.

Removal of a Tongue.—M. Maisonneuve, Surgeon of the Hotel Dieu, describes how he removed from a patient the whole of a tongue afflicted with cancer by means of what he terms *cauterization en fleches*. He perforated the tongue with eight of his cauterising arrows (*fleches*), so as to cause all the affected portions to slough off in one mass. His patient, after the removal of the tongue, could neither swallow nor speak, but performed both these functions on being supplied with a gutta percha tongue of the natural size.

Lincoln's Draft.—The following is a list of the several drafts ordered in the North. It shows that over *two millions* of men have been called for, and yet "the rebellion is not crushed."

April 16, 1861, 75,000; May 4, 1861, 64,647; from July to December, 1861, 500,000; July 1, 1862, 300,000; August 4, 1862, 300,000; draft, summer of 1863, 300,000; February 1, 1864, 500,000. Total, 2,039,748.

We recently conversed with a "Centraband" who had effected his escape from the Yankees in North Alabama. When asked for his opinion as to his abolition friends, he replied:—"Well, massa, if a Yankee ever gets to heaven it will be to see the door-keeper."—*Mississippian.*

THE WAKULLA SPRINGS.

The following is a beautiful description of a fountain of water in Florida:

Taking a narrow path, I crossed through some dense underwood, and all at once I stood on the banks of the Wakulla spring. There was a basin of water one hundred yards in diameter, almost circular. The thick bushes were almost growing to the water's edge, and bowing their heads under the unrippled surface. I stepped into a skiff and pushed off. Some immense fishes attracted my attention and I seized a spear to strike them. The boatman laughed and asked me how far beneath the surface I suppose they were? I answered about three feet. He assured me that they were at least twenty from me, and it was so. The water is of the most marvellous transparency. I dropped an ordinary pin in the water, forty feet deep, and saw its head with perfect distinctness as it lay on the bottom. As we approached the centre I noticed a jagged, grayish limestone rock beneath us pierced with holes; through these holes one seemed to look into unfathomable depths. The boat moved slowly on, and now we hung trembling over the edge of the sunken cliff, and far below it lay a dark, yawning, unfathomable abyss. From its gorge comes pouring forth, with immense velocity, a living river.

Pushing on just beyond its mouth I dropped a ten cent piece into the water, which is there 190 feet in depth, and I clearly saw it shining on the bottom. This seems incredible. I think the water possessed a magnifying power. I am confident that the piece could not be so distinctly seen from a tower 190 feet high. We rowed on toward the north side, and suddenly we perceived in the water, which were darting hither and thither, the long flexible roots and the wide luxuriant grasses on the bottom, all arrayed in the most beautiful prismatic hues. The gentle swell occasioned by the boat gave to the whole an undulating motion. Deathlike stillness reigned around and a more fairy scene I never beheld.

So great is the quantity of water here poured forth that it forms a river itself, large enough to float flatboats with cotton. The planter who lives here has thus transported his cotton to St. Marks. Near the fountain we saw some of the remains of a mastodon, which had been taken from it. The triangular bone below the knee measured six inches on each side. Almost the entire skeleton has been sent to Barnum's Museum.

The Indian name of the fountain is beautifully significant. Wakulla means "The Mystery." It is said that the Spanish discoverers sprang into it with almost frantic joy, supposing they had discovered the long sought "*Fons Juventutis*," or the fountain of youth, which should rejuvenate them after their exhausting marches and battles.

An English Opinion of Gen. Hood.—The following handsome tribute to Gen. Hood we clip from the London Times' Richmond correspondence, found in the Cincinnati Enquirer:

"The sight this day in the streets of Richmond of Gen. Hood's tall and stately form, seen for the first time on horseback since he lost his leg at Chickamauga, has occasioned general gratification. There are few officers dearer to the people of Secessia than Gen. Hood. Modest as a child, fearless as his intimate friend, General Longstreet, unselfish and unsullied as a Bayard, he has already given his right leg and four inches of the bone of his left arm to the cause which is so dear to his heart. And again in a few weeks he will be found foremost among the foremost, offering up perhaps another limb, perhaps life itself, on that altar for which no sacrifice is too costly. 'A singular commentary upon the old text that 'necessity is the mother of invention,' may be observed in the artificial leg which supplies General Hood's lost limb. When this war commenced, there was throughout the length and breadth of the South no artificer cunning in the construction of artificial limbs, but such was the demand occasioned by the fierce battles of the bloodiest war of the century, that Richmond is now teeming with every variety of wooden leg and crutch, and there has arisen in Charlottesville (a little town in the interior of Virginia) an artist who has attained no inconsiderable skill in patching up and supplementing lost arms and legs, and enabling the maimed again to take the field. Is this people to be subjugated by the sweepings of Germany and Ireland—a people whose sons are not satisfied with giving an arm or leg to their country, but insist, again and again, on carrying their mutilated forms into the deadliest hail of the battle front, and whose appetite for danger and suffering does but increase with the urgency of their country's need?"

A Valuable Machine.—The Richmond Enquirer, from which we clip the following, will do a public service by giving some information as to the machine alluded to:

Very little has yet been effected towards what might be accomplished in the encouragement of domestic manufactures. This year, every farmer in this State will raise sufficient cotton for the use of his family. What is wanted, in the preparation of this cotton for the loom, is a simple spinning machine, such as is employed in the western part of North Carolina, by which a woman and a child can gin, card and spin as much as fifteen persons can by the ordinary hand process. These machines are exceedingly simple, and can be manufactured by any mechanic. Companies ought to be formed in every State for the building of these machines on a large scale, and the distribution of them among the wives and families of soldiers in the country dependent for support on their own labor. This would be true and intelligent charity. A woman and little child can readily make from ten to fifteen dollars a day by one of these machines. They can be manufactured in large quantities, by machinery, at a trifling cost. Will not capitalists move in this matter?

A scrap from History.—We find the following in the Albany Argus:

"Just after Pope's rout in front of Washington the high officers of the Government were seized with such a terrible panic that they gave up all hope of saving the capital. In the wild despair of the moment, orders were actually given to blow up and destroy the Washington Arsenal and the millions upon millions of dollars' worth of war material to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Rebels."

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Salt Works, Lockwood's Folly, Brunswick county, about 25th February, my boy DAVE, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 22 years of age; the ends of his two middle fingers off of his right hand; he is near copper color. No doubt he is lurking about Wilmington, as he was working around the wharves there for the blockade runners last week. I will pay the above reward for his confinement in jail so I can get him. A. G. THORNTON.

Fayetteville, April 4 20-tf

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER, one without family, and having some experience on a farm. Apply to the subscriber or to Maj Jonathan Evans J. P. ROBERTSON.

March 29 19-1m

HEADQUARTERS 53d Reg't N. C. Militia, FAYETTEVILLE, March 19, 1864.

CAPTAINS of Districts embraced in this Regiment are hereby ordered to furnish the Commanding Officer with a correct Muster Roll of their commands.

These lists must include every man between the ages of 18 and 45, and must be reported by the 4th day of April next, without fail.

16-1t] J. A. PEMBERTON, Col. 53d Reg't.

THE HABEAS CORPUS—A VERY GREAT ERROR.

Gov. Brown, in his late message, says:—"I am not aware of an instance in which the British King has * * * suspended or attempted to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, since the Bill of Rights and act of settlement passed in 1689. To attempt this in 1864, would cost the present reigning Queen no less price than her crown."

This is a most unpardonable ignorance of history in the Governor of a Confederate State, and shows how little attention Gov. Brown paid to this important subject before he undertook his crusade of agitation.

We understand that others have caught up this refrain of Gov. Brown, and that Mr. Holden, in the Standard, has stated freely much the same thing.

The Columbus Enquirer refers to "one of its exchanges" as having said that it was "superseded as to Ireland in 1848." We presume that this reference is to ourselves, as we published some time since a statement to that effect.

For the benefit of Gov. Brown, and others like him, who are wont to harp upon the sacredness of the *habeas corpus* in England, and to commit like egregious mistakes and follies in matters of plain history, we propose to furnish a resume, today, of English legislation on this subject, to some extent:

In 1794, on the 12th of May, the king notified Parliament of "certain seditious practices," and asked a suspension of the *habeas corpus* throughout the realm. The question was thoroughly debated. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Burke, and the leading men of England, with few exceptions, supporting the bill, which was presented by Pitt. The bill passed by very large majorities, and was for some time continued. In that debate it transpired that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* had been *nine times suspended*—among other times in 1715, '22, '45, and '77.

It was again suspended in Ireland in 1800, and again in 1802.

In 1803, on which occasion Sheridan and Fox, who had both opposed it in 1794, supported the bill. In 1804, 1805, from 1807 to 1810, again in 1814, and again in 1822, until 1824. In 1817, it was suspended in England proper. In 1848, in the reign of Queen Victoria, the 12th year of her reign, Lord John Russell, then her Prime Minister, introduced a bill for the suspension of this privilege, as to Ireland, into the House of Commons, on the 22d of July, and it was debated until the 24th, on which day it passed the House of Commons—only eight members voting in the negative.

On the same day it was sent to the House of Lords, and on that day passed that House *unanimously*. And on the 25th of July, it received the royal assent of Queen Victoria, who not only did not lose her crown, but was enabled thereby to arrest a very dangerous conspiracy then fomenting in Ireland; and by the seizure of Messrs. Meagher and others, to prevent bloodshed and civil war.

At one time or another the very best men of England, her chiefest statesmen—Lords and Commoners—in late years, such as Lord Campbell, Ellenborough, Brougham, Lansdowne, Earl Grey, Lord Derby—and in the Commons, Burke, Pitt, Fox, Sheridan, Palmerston, D'Israeli, and many others whom we might enumerate, of all political parties, of liberal views and sound statesmanship, have voted for the suspension of this privilege, as a wise, sound, necessary policy of government; and on occasions not comparing in magnitude and importance with that now existing in the Confederate States.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

The Trans-Mississippi and Mexico.—Col. Dashiell, Adjutant-General of Texas, and Col. Sheibly, Attorney General of Texas, have arrived here as commissioners from their State to represent her interests and views, and those of the Trans-Mississippi generally, to the Confederate authorities. The mission of these gentlemen is one of patriotic import, and brings us the most gratifying intelligence of the military condition of the Trans-Mississippi, and the high spirit of the people whom they represent.

It appears that Texas, cut off as she has been by the exigencies of the war, is discharging the duties of an independent empire; but this in happy accord with the interest of the Confederacy, which is the supreme consideration. She has sent an agent to Europe to look after her ordnance interests, and has also commissioned a special representative to Mexico, who will regulate with Maximilian the interests of trade across the Rio Grande. Great enterprise is being shown in the erection of powder mills, cotton and woolen factories, &c. To employ the latter there has been secured, on Government account in Texas, *one million pounds of wool*. The amount of subsistence from last year's crops is said to be sufficient to last army and people *five years*. The rumour that Brig. Gen. Preston (formerly Minister to Spain under the old Government) had been sent by the Richmond Government on a mission to Mexico, which has had some circulation in the newspapers, has no foundation in fact. Gen. Preston was ordered to the Trans-Missisippi, and has since been furloughed to visit his family. Hence the absurd rumour of a diplomatic negotiation with Maximilian.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Affairs in East Tennessee.—The Columbus (Geo.) Sun of the 23rd, says:

If the half of what we hear from this unfortunate region is true, it bids fair to rival Mexico in its palmiest days of anarchy and social crime. A low Dutchman, fresh from the political cesspools of Northern Europe, is in command of the district between Knoxville and Greenville. He is said to have twelve thousand ruffians under his command stationed along the railroad from Strawberry Plains to Mossy Creek. Their conduct is most wanton and outrageous, exceeding anything that has transpired during the war. A few days since, they burned the fine mills and private dwelling of Mr. Massengill, on the Holston river. Massengill was an old man some eighty years of age. His wife, about seventy years of age, was lying at the point of death when the ruffians applied the torch to her bed room. She asked them to carry her out of the room, and not to burn her alive in her own house. After some hesitation the leader of the clan—a member of Brownlow's regiment—carried her out into the back yard on her bed, and remarked to the dying woman that she was getting her "Southern Rights." The old man they tied to a tree and whipped him with hickory wythes until they supposed him dead. Another band of outlaws—members of another renegade Tennessee regiment—hung a Dr. Mynatt near New Market, after making him dig his own grave. After he had expired, the ruffians beat his head with rocks and cut off his ears. Such is the brief outline of events as reported by private letter from Greenville. It may be true or false; but there is abundant reason to believe the facts here stated are mainly true.

Captured.—Eight yankees were captured in East Tennessee during the recent advance of Gen. Longstreet, and have been forwarded to Richmond.

Cheap Soap.—Six pounds of potash, four pounds of lard, fourth of a pound of rosin—beat up the rosin—mix up all together well, and set aside for five days, then put the whole into a ten gallon cask of warm water, and stir twice a day for ten days; at the expiration of which time you will have one hundred pounds of excellent soap.

WAR NEWS.

Yankee news of Gen. Forrest.—ATLANTA, April 1.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 28th says that the steamer J. D Perry arrived from above on the evening of the 27th, and the city of Alton this morning, bring exciting news from Gen Forrest. Late Friday evening last, when the Perry left, a Cairo dispatch just received said Paducah city was on fire and fighting going on. The city of Alton left Saturday evening from above and confirmed the news—that Paducah was in ashes—fighting still going on between the gunboats and rebels on shore. Pickets driven in.

New York dates to the 27th quote gold at 169¼.

Confirmation of the New Iberia fight.—We have a general confirmation of the fight at New Iberia, northwest from N. Orleans, referred to in the official telegram from Gen. Maury. The affair was undoubtedly one of importance. There are private advices from New Orleans, which state that the extent of the enemy's loss was not known, but it is reported that hundreds—one report says thousands—of the enemy's wounded were arriving at New Orleans. The gentleman who brought this news read the *Picayune* of the eleventh instant, in which the loss of a battle was acknowledged, although no details of it were given.—*Richmond Examiner, 30th.*

Brilliant Affair.—Five gunboats on Monday evening came up to Fort Powhatan, and after shelling a wharf in that neighborhood for some time, started two barges, loaded with troops, to the shore. When the barges were within a few yards of the land the troops attached to our signal corps at that point from an ambush poured into them such a murderous volley of musketry as caused them to make a precipitate flight. At least two-thirds of the yankees in the boats are said to have been either killed or wounded. There were no casualties on our side.

Rich'd Dispatch.

From Kinston.—KINSTON, March 28.—Fourteen of our men, belonging to Col. Whitford's command, yesterday captured, within three and a half miles of the breastworks protecting Fort Anderson, near Newbern, where the yankees are blockading the Neuse river, a large flat-boat loaded with two thousand hand spikes and a pile driver. They threw them all over-board and burnt the boat. Proceeding further towards Fort Anderson, they came in contact with about two hundred yankees, going to the boat's relief, and drove them into their rifle pits near the Fort, with no loss on our side.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

From North Alabama.—The Division of the Yankee General Dodge has crossed the Tennessee River, and is represented to be devastating the country on this side in the vicinity of Decatur. A party of State militia, about 70 in number, under command of Capt. Smith and Col. Sam'l G. Henry, of the 9th Alabama Volunteers, crossed the Tennessee, at Claysville, Marshal county, recently, and attacked a party of 100 yankee cavalry, killing 5 and capturing 59, with their horses, arms and accoutrements. The party returned with the loss of 2 men, bringing their prisoners, and are now armed with the Spencer rifle, trophies of their victory.

From the Southwest.—An arrival at Mobile on the 22d, reports that all the Yankees at Madisonville had left and gone back to New Orleans. The New Orleans Picayune, of the 11th instant, is reported to have given an account of a battle in St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, in which the Yankees, under Franklin, were whipped by Gen. Dick Taylor. Their wounded were arriving at New Orleans. No details were given. This may be but another phase of the battle on the Teche already reported.

The Militia Organization.—The Confederate authorities will allow the present militia organizations of the States to remain as at present constituted until further orders. All men between eighteen and forty-five, capable of active duty in the field, will be at once ordered into the regular service; but as it is supposed those intended by the law for a reserve force will, by their present association with others not liable under the Confederate law, yield a larger local force than might otherwise be collected, their present organizations are allowed to remain, so long as it may be deemed expedient, without, however, any surrender or qualification of the right to organize them at any time under the Confederate law.

Richmond Sentinel, 31st.

Funding.—RALEIGH, April 1.—The amount funded in this city is $3,110,000.

GOLDSBORO', April 1.—The amount funded here by citizens is $1,435,500, and by disbursing officers, $772,934.

COLUMBUS, GA., April 1.—Total amount funded $7,265,000.

WILMINGTON, April 1.—Amount funded here about $6,000,000.

The Old Issue—Large Notes.—The Richmond Whig says:—

"We take occasion to reiterate the expression of the hope that notes of the present currency (fives of course excepted) will be universally rejected after the 1st of April. No detriment can result to any one from the adoption of this policy, but much good may follow its observance by accelerating the disappearance of the discredited currency, and the substitution for it of the new and improved currency which will be ready for issue on the 1st of April. We want uniformity of currency in order that uniformity of prices may prevail. The merchant or tradesman who advertises that he will sell goods for the old currency, at par, after 1st April, will be sure to charge such a price as will enable him to convert the old notes into new without loss of the tax of 33⅓. The better rule for all sellers to adopt is to make their charges payable in new currency, but to receive the old (if at all) at its *reduced value*, and when they have accumulated a few hundreds, or a few thousands of dollars, according to the extent of their business, take them to the Treasury for conversion into the new currency. By all means let every body discountenance their *circulation* as a part of the currency. The holders of small amounts can readily effect an exchange at the Treasury, at the rate of 33 for 2.

The Currency.—Already two effects are becoming apparent resulting from the currency and tax laws, namely, a stringency in the money market and increased confidence in the Confederate issues. These are evidenced by the declining wholesale and auction prices of necessaries, luxuries, specie and all sorts of stocks, except Confederate securities. Retail prices, provisions and rents must speedily follow the same course.

Richmond Whig.

Death of Hon. David M. Currin.—We are sorry to announce the death of Hon. David M. Currin, of Tennessee. Mr. Currin was an attentive, useful and highly esteemed member of the House of Representatives.—*Rich. Sentinel, 31st.*

A Mammoth Establishment.—We learn, from the Constitutionalist, that the Augusta factory employs over 800 hands, and manufactures upwards of 20,000 yards of cloth daily, all of which is sold at government price.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1864.

CHANGE OF TERMS.

From and after this date the price of the Semi-Weekly Observer will be $10, and of the Weekly Observer $6 per annum. For six months the charge will be $5 for the Semi-Weekly and $3 for the Weekly.

We hoped to have been able to avoid this advance. But apart from the enormously increased prices of every thing we buy, another very large increase in the expenses of printing makes the change necessary.

March 17, 1864

THE STATE ELECTIONS.—Besides the election of Governor, about the result of which we have no apprehensions, a new Legislature is to be chosen at the next election in August. We trust that the people will be awake to the great importance of having true and patriotic men to fill the Legislative Halls—that they will choose no man of doubtful loyalty—no man who refuses to say what he is for and whom he is for, or who pretends to be for anything or anybody that may be acceptable to the particular crowd in which he may happen for the moment to be. Let us have no political weathercocks, no trimmers, no demagogues. This is not the time for that species of animal. The times demand men—true men, faithful men, fearless men—men who are for the Independence of the Confederacy, at whatever cost, for no cost can be equal to that of subjugation or submission. Let us have no one who encourages the enemy and discourages our own soldiers and people by talking about a Convention to enable North Carolina to take her own affairs into her own hands, to withdraw the key-stone from the arch, so that the whole Confederate structure may tumble to the ground. Let us have no man who proposes forever to blast the fair fame of North Carolina by basely deserting her sister States of the Confederacy and attempting to patch up a separate peace with the yankees—a thing which can't possibly be done, and would be inexpressibly base if it could be done. Let us send no one to the Legislature who is for any of these things, or who is for any one who is for them. Let us send no one who is not decidedly and openly against them all.

There is another thing we would beg the friends of the Confederacy to guard against, that is, against having too many candidates, whereby tricky men may perchance creep into the Legislature. No matter how strong the true men of a county may be, we would earnestly urge them to run no more candidates than they are entitled to have members. Give no occasion for dissension among themselves, no chance for a bad man to be smuggled in. In this time of trial, men can manifest their patriotism as well by standing aside as by obeying their country's call when uttered. Let it be the boast of some good and competent men that they do thus stand aside rather than create dissension. Where this is not done, and the persuasions of friends cannot reduce the candidates to the requisite number, public meetings, or conventions of the people, should be held, to give a fair direction to the people's votes, so that they may not be scattered among too many. But we hope this will not be necessary. We look for a more patriotic spirit among those who wish to be candidates.

THE PROSPECT.—The Richmond Sentinel says:—

"Our soldiers are enthusiastic, our generals confident, and our people full of hope. On the opening of no campaign since the commencement of the war have we so nearly approached in equality the numbers of the enemy. Well equipped and in splendid condition, our veterans (heroes of a hundred victories) stand as a wall of living rock, against which the purchased hordes of Lincoln will hurl themselves, only to meet swift and certain destruction."

Most of these things are well known to all, especially the feeling and condition of the soldiers and the hopefulness of the people. But there is one statement of the Sentinel which we rejoice to see, because of the semi-official character of that paper, and its supposed access to information not generally obtainable. We allude to the assertion of an approach to equality in the numbers of troops on each side. This is a most important and encouraging fact—for we suppose the Sentinel has reasonable authority for it.

AN ADMITTED VICTORY.—The yankees admit the capture of 400 well armed and equipped Tennessee cavalry, with pockets full with over a year's pay of greenbacks. It is probable that this is a new version of the recent report of the capture of four thousand; and the truth may be somewhere between 400 and 4000, for the yankees are not apt to admit the full extent of their losses. But even 400 men, horses and arms is a capture of no small importance. Nearly a whole company of cavalry has also been captured in Western Virginia. And the report of a victory in Louisiana by Gen. Taylor seems to be credible. The skies are bright.

THE DAHLGREN PAPERS.—The Richmond Examiner gives further evidence of the incendiary and murderous intentions of the yankee commander of the latest raid against Richmond. It copies from Dahlgren's private memorandum book, found on his body by Lieut Pollard, and deposited in the War Department by Gen Fitzhugh Lee. It is apparently the original sketch from which the paper heretofore published was transcribed, agreeing with it in nearly all particulars. One difference is, that the paper said, "Jeff Davis and Cabinet to be killed," whilst the memorandum book says, "Jeff Davis and Cabinet must be killed on the spot." As to the intended burning of the city, that is four times stated, in different parts of the memoranda, as follows: "Destroy everything in the way." "Then destroy the city: going up the principal streets and destroying everything before them." "When we have set free the prisoners on Belle Isle, and seen them over, we will cross and dash through the city. You must encourage the prisoners to destroy the city; make one vast flame of it." "The prisoners once loosed and the bridges crossed, the city must be destroyed, burning the public buildings &c."

Gen F. Lee certifies that no interlineations have been made in the book. It confirms what was not doubtful before, the vile purpose of the yankees. The monster met the fate he intended for others—killed on the spot.

THE TITHE TAX.—We have received a communication from a gentleman in Chatham inquiring by what authority 500 per cent. penalty is required for the non-delivery of the tax in kind, instead of 50 per cent., as the farmers were promised by the Assessors and Collectors last Nov. and December. This, he says, was the law, and under it and the assurances of the Assessors, many farmers have sold parts of their reserved crops (not on speculation) but to their needy neighbors at the assessed price and the required 50 per cent. He says it is impossible for many of them now to pay the tax in kind, for they have sold and used their produce, and it will be extremely hard to require them to pay the 500 per cent. penalty.

We concur with our correspondent that this would be an oppressive requirement, if it applied to the last year's crops. But it occurs in a law passed at the late session of Congress amendatory of the tax law of 1863, and refers, we suppose, only to the tithe of the crops of 1864. Therefore no one will have to pay the 500 per cent. penalty unless he shall prefer to do so when his crops come to be delivered.

We have received several offers, verbally and by letter, by subscribers who had paid in advance at our recent lower rates, to pay the difference between those and the present prices of the Observer. To prevent other needless offers of the kind, we state, that whilst we appreciate the liberal feeling which prompts them, we must decline all such offers.

LORD PALMERSTON IN A DIFFICULTY.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date March 5th, contains a remarkable statement of a movement in Parliament that *may* have an important effect upon the Confederate cause. It seems that a Mr. Long, a member of the House of Commons hitherto so little known that his opinions upon the American war were matter of conjecture, has given notice that on the 6th he would ask the First Lord of the Treasury (Lord Palmerston) "whether a ship belonging to the Confederate navy would have the same right to search and make prize of an English vessel carrying contraband of war to a Federal port, that a Federal war vessel would exercise in the case of a British ship carrying contraband of war to a Confederate port; and, if not, whether such partiality in favor of one of two belligerent powers is reconcilable with the strict neutrality professed by her Majesty's government."

The serious nature of this question may be seen from the following statement of the Inquirer's correspondent:

"On first looking at the question, it would seem that there can be but one reply to it, viz: that as England has formally recognized both sections of the old United States as distinct belligerent nations, each section possesses the same right, through its national navy, to examine any neutral vessel in search of contraband of war, and, if found, to make such vessel a prize. Certainly if the South be legally entitled to any belligerent rights, she must be entitled to all that are ever accorded by international agreement to nations in the attitude of belligerents. And yet, if Lord Palmerston admits this, the consequences may be readily foreseen. This government recognizes the South as a belligerent, and one of its mouth pieces already declares that the South has made for itself a navy. If it now be publicly conceded that the South has the same right of search and prize making that has always been exercised by the North, and acceded to by great Britain and the world, what is to prevent the Alabama and Florida, and the other vessels composing the Southern navy, recognized by Mr. Gladstone, from also exercising this right, and preying upon British commerce to as great or a greater extent than they have hitherto done on that of the United States?

"The Southern leaders and the officers of those vessels know well enough that scarcely a steamer, or even sailing vessel, leaves these shores for the Northern States, that does not carry what is technically called contraband of war, and it is scarcely possible that they would fail promptly to take advantage of the right now publicly conceded to them. This is one horn of the dilemma on which Lord Palmerston may find himself impaled, and the other seems even a more dangerous one. It is clear that he must either acknowledge or deny that the South is a belligerent. He cannot make a semi-belligerent of the Confederacy, and himself fix the limits to which her belligerent rights extend. If a belligerent at all, she is and must be altogether a belligerent. We have seen to what this full recognition of her belligerent character must inevitably lead. Now, suppose Lord Palmerston denies that the Confederacy is a belligerent in the full sense of the word, what then are the vessels that have been built and fitted out in English ports, and which, manned chiefly by British seamen from the royal navy, have been for the last two years making such sad havoc among the peaceful Northern merchantmen? How can the Premier avoid recognizing their piratical character, and this once officially done, how can he refuse to punish those who have been engaged in fitting out pirates, or delay the order to the British navy to go in pursuit of these lawless rovers, and sweep them from the seas.

"The whole case presents no features that are not full of difficulty and of peril to the Government, i. e., if the question be fairly met. If Mr. Long persists in pressing it, Lord Palmerston may possibly manage to get out of the difficulty by his consummate impudence; he certainly can do so in no other way."

There is still another difficulty in Lord Palmerston's path, as it seems to us. If he should deny the belligerent character of the Confederacy (which England formally and very properly recognized at the beginning of the war,) and thus fasten upon the Confederate navy a piratical status, the United States will be justified in requiring Great Britain to pay for all the American merchantmen and their cargoes destroyed by these pirates, since they were fitted out in English ports and manned by English seamen.

The correspondent elsewhere suggests that the Minister may manage to secure a withdrawal of the question by Mr. Long. But even if that should be done, it seems to us that it cannot be withdrawn from the minds of the British people and from the discussions of the press, and that it may have no small influence towards the defeat of a Ministry that appears to be tottering, and that too on account of its selfish conduct on this American question.

GREAT TRUTHS.—The Richmond Sentinel states some important philosophical truths in the annexed article. In a recent conversation with a friend from a neighboring county, he remarked upon the manifest development of character, the increased intelligence, self reliance and patriotism, discoverable in the soldiers who return home on furlough from the army. Many a young man of apparently ordinary capacity at home, returns from his service of two or three years in the army, with faculties so developed as to make him "a man of mark."

The following is the Sentinel's article to which we allude:—

"Among the striking exhibitions of the war is the fact that the words of cheer and encouragement have not gone from the people at home to the soldiers, so much as from the soldiers who sustain the hardships of the war, to the people. There are no frogs in the army. The furloughed soldiers have more than they have received given tone and strength on their visits to their friends at home. Why is this?

"There is that in *action* which produces vigor and courage. There is that in generous deeds which elevates and ennobles the soul. There is that in self-sacrifice, which bestows the true riches. Hence we see why our soldiers have become the superiors of the rest, in resolution, in faith, and in magnanimity of soul.

"There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty." A patriotic and benevolent lady asks us to direct the attention of our readers to this proverb of the wise man. It applies to deeds of charity, and of enterprise, but not to these only. The liberal soul shall wax fat, not merely in material, but in moral and mental acquisitions. The person who refuses alms, brings heaven's blight upon his possessions. The farmer who withholds seed, destroys or stints his harvest. The citizen who denies his contribution to the public stock and thus cripples the public service, imperils all his own interests. The man who hides from his duty or evades it under pretences, will have a shrunken, starveling soul. "There is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it tendeth to poverty,"—poverty of purse and poverty of sentiment, and poverty of soul.

"On the other hand, the practice of a wise liberality and of a generous virtue brings its own sufficient reward. See how our soldiers have grown and developed in all that is manly and magnanimous. Many a man feels within him the swelling of a large soul, who, but for the development resulting from a discharge of the duties of a generous patriotism, would have lived and died a moral pigmy. There is no comparison now between these, and others who, at the beginning of the war, were their equals, but who, through the evasion of duty or a niggardly response to it, have been shrinking and dwarfing and withering away in all the lofty elements of character, until they have sunk in self-respect as well as in the estimation of others. The moral is, that it is a very losing and ruinous thing for a person to fail to make those apparent sacrifices which a wise and generous policy dictates; while God provides abundant and noble compensations for those who freely devote their means and energies to laudable objects."

FAST DAY.—Friday next, the 8th inst., is the day appointed by the President of the Confederate States, at the request of Congress, as "a Day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, that Almighty God would so preside over our public counsels and authorities; that He would inspire our armies and their leaders with wisdom, courage and perseverance; and so manifest Himself in the greatness of His goodness and majesty of His power, that we may be safely and successfully led through the chastening to which we are being subjected, to the attainment of an honorable peace; so that while we enjoy the blessings of a free and happy Government, we may ascribe to Him the honor and the glory of our independence and prosperity."

THE HABEAS CORPUS.—The President has appointed Ex Gov Bragg Commissioner for North Carolina under the 2d section of the act to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. His duty will be "to investigate the cases of all persons arrested or detained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried in the due course of law."

THE TAX ON BANKS.—It is a matter of question whether the Banks will pay the tax on gold and silver in kind, according to the construction placed upon the law by the Secretary of the Treasury. We cannot suppose that they will so pay it, but rather that, if Congress should not explain or modify the law, they will test the correctness of the Secretary's construction by standing a suit. The law provides as follows:—

"SEC. 3. Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion, whether held by the banks or other corporations or individuals, 5 per cent; and upon all moneys held abroad, or upon the amount of all bills of exchange, drawn therefor on foreign countries, a tax of 5 per cent; such tax upon money abroad to be assessed and collected according to the value thereof at the place where the tax is paid.

"II. Upon the amount of all solvent credits, and of all bank bills and all other papers issued as currency, exclusive of non interest bearing Confederate treasury notes, and not employed in a registered business, the income derived from which is taxed, 5 per cent."

The Secretary has decided that because the word "amount" is used, whilst the word "value" is used in regard to some of the other objects of taxation, that therefore Congress intended to require this tax to be paid in kind. But if that word is to have such a construction in one case, why not in the other cases in which it is used? The 2d paragraph of section 3d levies a tax of 5 per cent. upon the amount of all solvent credits, and of all bank bills, &c. Solvent credits here means debts due by bonds, notes, &c. It is absurd to suppose that Congress required a tax on bonds and notes to be paid in kind, and yet it must be so, if the Secretary's construction be correct, for the same word is applied to both.

But the Currency Law, passed at the same time with the Tax law, and forming a part of the same system of Finance, provides that the 4 per cent. bonds and certificates in which Treasury notes were to be funded, "shall be receivable without interest in payment of *all Government dues* payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties." This seems to be conclusive against the decision that the tax is payable in kind.

But the law is a most extraordinary one, construed in any way. Suppose the proper construction to be as decided by the Secretary. The Bank of North Carolina, for example, if we recollect aright, has some $600,000 in specie in its vaults, which its charter requires it to keep for the security and final redemption of its issues. A tax of 5 per cent. in kind would abstract $30,000 of the amount this year, and nearly as much next year, probably reducing its stock of specie below the amount which it is bound by its charter to have. This would involve a forfeiture of its charter, for it would be impossible to replenish its stock at present. Congress could never have intended such a harsh result.

But what was the value of $30,000 in specie on the 17th of February, when the tax was laid? About $750,000. And so, if the Secretary's construction be correct, that bank, on a capital invested of $2,500,000, will pay a tax of $750,000 a year,—nearly a third of its capital. Such an annual tax would soon use up the bank. But suppose the tax is not to be paid in kind, but is 5 per cent. upon the value in Confederate currency of the $600,000, the same ruinous result is reached. For $600,000 in gold and silver was worth on the 17th Feb'y, at 1 for 25, fifteen millions of dollars, 5 per cent. upon which would be $750,000. Such an amount of tax would be equal to about double as much as the entire profits of the Bank for the year.

But this tax on its specie is not the only one laid by the law upon the Bank. If it has any money abroad, any bills of exchange, any bonds or notes (solvent credits,) or bank bills, they also are taxed. And after all that, the stockholders are expressly taxed 5 per cent upon their shares, not at par, but at the market price, equal to a tax of 15 per cent. These are astounding results. They indicate either a want of business knowledge, or a determination to destroy the Banks. Probably the former. The intention, we have no doubt, was simply to reach gold speculators, not to burden the Banks which hold gold not for profit, but by direction of law.

We presume that at the next session of Congress an amendment will be made of this and some other anomalous provisions of the tax law.

A PATRIOTIC LETTER.—A friend has handed to us the following letter from a private in one of our Regiments in Virginia to his friend in Chatham county, who justly concludes that it ought to be published. The manuscript shows that it is from an uneducated man, but the sentiments would do honor to the most intelligent:

"I will improve the present moment of leisure by writing you a few lines to let you know something of things here. We have lately been on a march about Suffolk; the destruction of property is immense, the people driven from home, their buildings burnt to the ground, their property destroyed and taken from them. I feel more like fighting this war through than ever I did. I am sorry to hear that the people in the Old North State are so disheartened and so ready to give up—I know they are not all so—when our prospects are better than they ever were; and if they were not, is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Think of the South in chains, our property confiscated, our wives and daughters driven from their homes, perhaps dishonored, who can bear the thought for one moment? Before this is the case let every sod of the South be the covering of a brave man's grave. I must close, as the drum is beating fall in. Keep the people right at home and put your foot on Bill Holden, and we will do the work in the field."

SAMPSON COUNTY.—A meeting of citizens at Clinton on the 28d ult. expressed faith and confidence in President Davis, nominated Gov. Vance for re-election, and invited him to address the people of that county.

ANSON COUNTY.—A meeting of the citizens of Anson invited the Candidates for Governor to address them at their convenience, suggesting Tuesday the 15th inst., County Court week.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Richmond, Va, 17th Feb'y, Mose M. Keater.

At Raleigh, General Hospital No 7, on the 9th of March, Richard A Sykes, son of Henry and Eliza Sykes, of Orange County, in his 25th year. He was a private in Company G. 44th Reg't, N C T. He is the third son that has died in the army.

Surgeon Joseph B. Stovall, P. A. C. S. died at his father's residence, in the county of Granville, N. C. on the morning of the 18th day of December, 1863.

A Plain spoken Yankee.—The Washington Chronicle of the 25th is very much displeased with the tone of the following paragraphs, which it copies from the Democratic Watchman, a copperhead paper, published by P. Gray Meek, at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania:

"We can scarcely go into a house in the North where some of the property of Southern ladies is not seen in possession of women who have sent forth their brethren and friends to plunder and devastate the South. Books, musical instruments, and everything portable, are stolen, wherever our armies march, and conveyed North. This crusade upon the women of the South is urged on by their sisters in the North, and we have heard threats from females which the most brutal soldier in the army would scorn to execute. In every town, village, steamboat and railroad car, all over the land, will be found the fairest of the sex advocating the destruction of their sisters of the South. We can only account for it by supposing that the devil has sought to destroy the human family through the same medium he used five thousand years ago. It is horrible and cannot fail to bring upon us the wrath of Heaven."

"To XX. We answered you last week honestly and openly. If you think hard of us for telling you our honest opinion that we believe the Southern Confederacy is a 'fixed fact,' then the next time you wish information on that subject inquire of somebody that believes the people of the South are cowards, and can be made slaves by Abraham Lincoln or any other Abolitionist, and not of us."

"We have received of T B Peterson & Bro's, the well-known publishers of Philadelphia, the 'Life and Services' of Ben Butler. It contains all his orders since he has been an officer of the United States service; also his early life and career as a lawyer, with a portrait, for 25 cents. If our readers wish to preserve the record of this thief and persecutor of woman, they would do well to purchase this book of Peterson & Bro's."

"It will be remembered that out of the 150 Massachusetts spinsters sent to South Carolina to educate the niggers, sixty-four of them in less than a year have been compelled to abandon the big niggers and open up nurseries for their *own* little ones."

The next meeting of the Ladies' Benevolent Society will be held at the residence of Mr. R. P. Buxton on Monday next at 3½ o'clock, p. m. At this meeting the Chairmen of Wards and Committees will be arranged. A full attendance is desired. April 2.

DIED,

In Granville county, on the 27th of February, Mrs. VIRGINIA HESTER, daughter of Henry Hobgood, and wife of E. P. Hester, aged 20 years.

In Randolph County, near Trinity College, on the 8th Feb., Mrs. MARTHA BRANSON, aged 53 years.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Northern and Foreign News.—RICHMOND, April 2.—The New York Herald of the 29th has been received. Dispatches from Cairo states that Forrest attacked Paducah on the afternoon of the 25th with 7000 men. Three attacks on the front were repulsed by the garrison—the rebels leaving 300 dead on the field. 4 gunboats opened fire on the city to prevent the rebels from occupying it. During the fight, the rebels plundered the stores of an immense quantity of goods. Several women were killed—yankee loss 14 killed, 45 wounded. Front part of the city was destroyed, including the hospital, gasworks and some of the finest residences. The Court House, Post Office and Continental Hotel uninjured. The rebels retired at night after burning the depote and the steamer Dacotah, proceeding in the direction of Columbus. Telegram from Fort Smith says that the army of the frontier is in motion, supposed destination Northern Texas.

The re-organization of the Army of the Potomac is rapidly progressing.

On the 28th gold fell to 64 1-2 in consequence of the issue of gold certificates. It rallied and closed at 66.

LATER.—RICHMOND, March 3.—Northern dates are to the 31st. The only item of interest or importance relates to troubles with the Western copperheads. A collision occurred on the 28th at Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, between rebel sympathizers and Unionists; 5 of the latter killed, 12 wounded; two rebels killed. Latest dispatches say that the rebels, 300 strong, are entrenched at Galliday's Mills, under command of the Sheriff. 400 men of the 54th Illinois regiment were marching to attack them. Attack on Alton threatened by rebels.

A telegram from Springfield, 30th, says Col. Oaks, Provost Marshal General, started for Charleston last night, and telegraphed to-day for 41st regiment. Gen. Heintzleman has been requested to send 5000 troops from Indianapolis. This indicates troubles in that section of serious character.

Gold on the 30th was quoted at 164.

Foreign Items.—In the British House of Commons on the motion that the alleged complicity of the Stansfeld member of the House in a plot to assassinate the Emperor of France deserved serious consideration, was rejected by 10 majority. Result received with great cheering. The vote is generally regarded as deserved. The House of Lords will give judgment in the Alexandra case soon after Easter. The Pope is seriously ill.

From the Rapidan.—Latest information from Gen. Lee's army gives no indication of an immediate opening of the campaign. Between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock rivers the estimated Yankee force does not exceed 85,000. Their cavalry videttes extend as far up as Rapidan Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. These are stationed at intervals of about a quarter of a mile, and generally come no nearer the river than half a mile. In the rear of these, and directly opposite Clarke's mountain, in a north-westerly direction, may be seen the infantry pickets and the sentinels walking their beats. The camps are few in number on this side of Brandy Station, where they are thickly crowded together.

One day last week very heavy and continuous cannonading, accompanied by sharp musketry of several hours' duration, was heard in the direction of Culpeper C. H. No definite cause has been assigned, but rumor tells of another difficulty among the Yankee troops.

On Tuesday morning, about 2 o'clock, three men, from the Stonewall brigade, entered the great bend of the Rapidan, between Tobaccostick Ford and Moreton's Ford, for the purpose of firing upon the Yankee cavalry as they came down in the morning to water their horses. By daylight, however, the party were so thoroughly obliged that they could not wait longer, so they fired away at the Yankee pickets, who were in and around a house on the opposite side of the stream, about 150 yards distant. Three fell at the first fire; the greatest consternation prevailed among the enemy; they turned out *en masse*, threw out skirmishers, and prepared for a general attack. Our boys fired again, and retreated across the bottom land, returning the Yankee fire as they went. All three returned safely to their regiment.

Gov. Vance still continues to address the North Carolina troops. His speeches are vivifying and received with enthusiasm by all who hear him; troops from other States as well as his own.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

The Red River Expedition.—Official Dispatch.—MOBILE, March 31.—To Gen S. Cooper: New Orleans papers of the 24th instant state that an engagement on Bayou Rapides, above Alexandria, on the 21st instant, resulted [illegible] prisoners, four pieces of artillery, with caissons, and a large number of horses and mules. The whole force of the enemy appears to be concentrated on this invasion.

D. H. MAURY, Major General.

The Reported Victory in Louisiana.—Passengers who arrived by the Mississippi train at Selma, on the 23d, reported that Gen. Polk had received despatches from the Trans-Mississippi Department, stating that Gen Taylor had met the enemy in the Red River country and achieved a decided victory, capturing one thousand prisoners. The Selma Dispatch credits the report. But if Gen. Polk has official dispatches it is singular that he withholds such interesting information from the War Department.—*Rich'd Whig, 2d.*

The Ad-Vance.—We learn that the Steamer Ad-Vance has safely arrived, with another valuable cargo.

Raleigh Confederate, 2d.

Probable early Exchange of Prisoners.—RICHMOND, April 3.—Judge Ould returned from Fortress Monroe last night. He reports negotiations favorable to the return of all Confederate prisoners during the next 30 days. No particulars of his interview with Butler made public.

Snow.—Another heavy snow fell in Virginia on Saturday.

Funding.—At Lynchburg, Va., $8,750,000 were funded. At Charlottesville $2,258,991. At Augusta, Ga., $15,700,000. Montgomery, Ala., $9,500,000. Mobile $11,423,600. LaGrange, Ga., $1,141,900. Petersburg $7,300,000. At this place $2,135 200.

A Cowardly Assassination.—The body of Mr. Wm. Gray Strickland, residing a few miles north of this city, was yesterday morning found brutally murdered, a short distance from one of his plantations. The vile perpetrators are supposed to be two or three deserters, who are known to be in that section. They have been guilty of many depredations in the neighborhood, stealing hogs, &c., and Mr. Strickland among others, had suffered thereby, and he had perhaps taken some steps to have them arrested. Hence their vengeance upon him. Mr. Strickland was a highly respectable, useful citizen, of handsome means, with an interesting family, and his death is much deplored.—*Ral. Confed., 2d.*

Interesting Case Decided.—An interesting case was decided in Judge Lyon's Court at Richmond on Thursday. Three Officers of the militia were brought in on a writ of *habeas corpus* praying to be released from the custody of the enrolling officer at camp Lee, by whom they were unlawfully detained. The fact that each of the petitioners was a commissioned officer of the Virginia militia was proved; whereupon, they having nothing further to offer, the Judge decided that they were not unlawfully detained, and forthwith remanded them to custody. Mr. Gilmer filed a bill of exceptions and will carry the matter to the Supreme Court.

A Good Sign.—The Louisville Journal of the 18th contains the following telegram:

CAIRO, March 18.—Several men were arrested, a few days since, below Hickman, Ky., for having, among others, organized themselves into companies for the avowed purpose of entering the rebel service. A number of rebel sympathizers have recently been actively recruiting for the rebel army.

Guerilla bands are being formed by citizens in the towns and counties of Kentucky for the purpose of interrupting navigation on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Confederate Taxes in Virginia.—The amount of Confederate taxes for 1863 received at Richmond from the collectors in Virginia is $18,859,891 21. And a considerable amount is yet to come in.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On Friday the 1st April a Coroner's Jury of Inquest was held over the body of a negro woman which was found near the lower Lock on Cape Fear River. She appeared to be of middle age, and from all appearance had been drowned several weeks. The verdict of the Jury was that she come to her death by drowning.

April 4, 1864. ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH, Coroner.

Election of Auctioneers.—The Commissioners of the Town will meet this evening, MONDAY, April 4, to elect Three Auctioneers for the year. A. M. CAMPBELL, Town Clerk.

FOR SALE.

A FINE MARE, five years old, works well in any kind of harness. For further information apply to

MALCOM P. CURRIE,
Near Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, N. C.
March 31. 20*2tpd

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT HOLMES, March 17

At a meeting of Company E, 40th Reg't N C T, Sg't D C Buie and privates N McCallum and A C Oliver were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the Company's feelings in regard to the death of our fellow soldier John A McKay, who died at Ft Campbell on the 12th day of Feb'y last.

The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we do acknowledge the hand of God in calling from our midst one of the most estimable members of our Company, and humbly bow to His will in so doing.

Resolved, That it is our belief, founded upon the knowledge of his christian conduct and in his passage through the dark "valley of the shadow of death," that for him to die was gain, and that he is now enjoying the "rest that remaineth for the people of God."

Resolved, That we do tender the bereaved family our most sincere condolence, and would say to them that their loved one will rise from his slumbers in the tomb at the resurrection of the just and live forever more.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also to the Fayetteville Observer and N C Presbyterian, with the request that they be published.

J. M. McKINNON, Chm'n.
H. W. McAws, Sec'y.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 4.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 5 00. Pork 2 50. Lard 3 00 to 4 00.
Beef 1 50 to 1 75 cts. per lb., retail.
Beeswax 2 50 to 3 00. Butter 6 00 to 7 00.
Cotton 1 75 to 2 12½. Coffee 15 00 to 20 00.
Cotton Yarn—$20 to $50 00 per bunch.
Dried Fruit 1 75 per lb.
Eggs 2 50 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $6 to $8 per lb.
Flour $225 to $250.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Fodder 11 00. Hay 10 00. Shucks 10 00.
Grain—Corn $30 00. Wheat 30 00 to 40 00. Rye 25 00 to 30 00. Oats 10 00. Peas 30 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 50 to 4 50.
Leather—Upper 15 00 per lb., Sole $15 00.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 70 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 70 00.
Molasses 25 00 to 30 00.
Soda $3 50 to $5.
Nails 4 00 to 4 50 per lb.
Onions 20 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $15 to $20 per bush; sweet $8 to $10.
Rice 1 25 to 1 50. Sugar 10 00 to 12 50.
Soap—Family Bar 2 50 per lb.; Toilet 3 50.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, Factory prices to the State 1 25. Outsiders' prices $4 50 to 5 00.
Salt 35 00 to 40 00 per bushel.
Tallow 2 50. Wool $6.
Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

WILMINGTON MARKET, March 30, 1864.

Beef Cattle, hoof 3 to 3 50; Beeswax 3 50 to $4 per lb. Bacon 6 00; Butter 6 to 7 00; Corn 20 00; Corn Meal 24 00; Copperas 3 00 to 4 00; Cotton 2 00; Eggs 5 to 6 00; Flour 270 00 to 300 00; superfine; Fodder 18 to 20 00; Hay 18 to 20 00; Hides, green 2 to 2 50, dry 4 00 to 4 50; Leather, sole 12 50 to 13 25, upper 13 50 to 14; Lard 6 6 50; Nails 2 to 2 25 per lb per keg; Poultry, live 12 to 15 00; dressed 6 to 8 00 per lb; Pea Nuts 20 to 25 00; Fresh Pork 5 to 6 00; Potatoes, sweet, 20 to 25 00, Irish 25 to 30 00; Rice per lb 1 to 1 25; Salt, sound 25 to 30 00; Sugar 9 to 10 00; Fay. Sheetings 4 75 to 5 00 per yard; Spirits Turpentine 6 00; Tallow 3 50 to 4 00; Yarn per bale, $50 per bunch; Wood by boat load 20 to 22 00 for pine, ash 25 to 28 00, Oak 30 00 to 35 00—per cord.—*Journal.*

A CARD.

ALTHOUGH I had expressed an intention of acquiescing in wishes of those of my friends who desired me to become a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, circumstances, since the formation of that purpose, have induced me to re-consider this determination and decline any honors or services performed or won, elsewhere than on the battle-field.

BENJ. ROBINSON,
Capt. Co. A, 5th N. C. T.
March 31. 1t

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.
March 14 15-te

We are authorized to announce Capt. N. A. RAMSAY, of the 61st N C Troops, now stationed near Petersburg, as a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District in the next Congress of the Confederate States.
Election on the 3d Thursday in April.
March 25. 19-tEipd

We are authorized to announce ELAM J. HARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.
His reasons for being a candidate and opinions of public affairs will be given in due time.
March 25. 18-5tipd

Messrs. Editors: Please announce the name of Lieut. JOHN H. McLEAN, Co. G, 24th N. C. T., as a candidate to represent the county of Robeson in the House of Commons in our next Legislature.
MANY CITIZENS.
April 1. 20 3t

We recommend Lt. J. A. P. CONOLY of the 2d Reg't N. C. Cavalry, to the soldiers and citizens of Robeson county as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF. Election in August next.
MANY VOTERS.
April 1. 20 3tpd.

We are authorized to announce Col S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next.
March 31. 20-19t*pd

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Conservative party will be held at the Store of Absalom Kelly in Moore county, on MONDAY, the 11th of April next. A full attendance is requested.
MANY CITIZENS.
March 31 1tpd

The Second Quarter of my School on Harrington Hill will commence the 11th of April. Branches taught are Mathematics, the Languages, and the common English branches.
Terms, $15 per quarter of 10 weeks.
JOHN GRAHAM.
Fayetteville, April 4 1tpd

Light Artillery! Light Artillery!

WANTED for my Battery, 20 or 25 men. The usual bounty and clothing and rations given. Apply to Col John H. Cook, Fayetteville, or

JAS. D. CUMMING,
Capt. Co. C, Starr's Bat., Kinston, N. C.
April 4 20-6tpd

WANTED,

500 CORDS GOOD PINE WOOD for the Enterprise Cotton Factory. For further information apply to Thos. A. Hendricks, Supt. at the Factory, or to

GEO. BRANDT, Pres't.
Fayetteville, April 2. 20-1tf

Just Opened!

ANOTHER box of that fine "GOLD LEAF" CHEWING TOBACCO. N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street.
April 4 1t

LOST,

ON the 28th of February 1864, at Sandy Grove Church, or between there and the Spring or Stand, a BREAST PIN, and if returned to the owner, the finder will be well rewarded.

S. A. C. L. CAMPBELL.
Montrose, N. C., March 29. 20*2tpd

FOR SALE,

A CIRCULAR SAW MILL suited to run by steam or water power. The Saw fifty inches diameter, carriage and way irons complete. All castings, gudgeons, boxes and bolts necessary for an eighteen feet water wheel.

DAVID McNEILL.
Cumberland Co., March 29. 20*3tpd

LUBRICATING OIL.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish to the public a very superior article of LUBRICATING OIL, *especially for Cotton and Woolen Factories.* We claim that this Oil does not gum, and may be run at greater speed with less power than any other Oil except Sperm.

Mr W H Porter, Superintendent of Phœnix Cotton Factory, says of it: "I have been using your Lubricating Oil for 2 or 3 months, and find it to be superior to any other Oil now in use for lubricating."

Mr John Kershaw, Sup't of Blount's Creek Factory, says: "I can cheerfully say your Lubricating Oil is a superior article. It does not gum in the least, but keeps the journals clear and bright."

Mr A F Beckerdite, Chief Engineer of the C S Arsenal and Armory of this place, was requested to try it and says: "I think for light machinery—such as Cotton Factories—and for heavy machinery when the motion is slow, your Lubricating Oil will compare next in quality to Sperm."

Other cotton manufacturers have tried it and pronounced favorably of it.

We will furnish this Oil by the barrel at $20 per gallon, cash. HENRY E. COLTON,
Agent Fayetteville Kerosine Co.
April 4, 1864 20-tf

Headquarters Dept. Cape Fear,
Wilmington, N. C., March 22, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.

COMMANDING officers are hereby ordered to report promptly to these Headquarters all instances on the part of officers in their commands overstaying leave of absence. The report will be made in each case upon the expiration of the leave, and an additional report upon the return of the officer absent stating the length of time he has been absent without leave.

For the information of all officers in this command it is published that all officers absent without leave and without sufficient and satisfactory excuse are liable to be dropped from the rolls and put into the ranks.

By command of Maj. Gen. WHITING.

A. VANDER HORST,
20-1w1 Maj. & A. A. Gen.

AGENTS WANTED

To collect Arms and Ordnance Stores in North Carolina.

PAY $4 00 per day, and a liberal compensation for Stores collected, according to a fixed schedule. Applicants must furnish satisfactory testimonials of exemption from Military service, of character, and qualifications.

None others need apply.

Address F. E. G. CARR,
Gen'l Ag't Col Ord. Stores, Charlottesville, Va.
Charlottesville, Va., March 25. 20-4t

To Cotton Planters.

OFFICE GENERAL AGENT PRODUCE LOAN,
Charlotte, N. C., March 28, 1864.

IT is hoped that the Planters will deliver their tithe Cotton, to-wit: one-tenth of all raised in 1863, by the 1st day of May. Agents are appointed in all the counties, with instructions, who are authorized to receipt for all delivered.

It is the duty of each Planter, whether he has been assessed or not, to deliver the tenth of all produced to the Agents of the Post Quartermasters.

L. S. WILLIAMS,
General Produce Loan Agent for N. C.
March 28. 20-3t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., March 31, 1864. When called for please say they are advertised.

Miss Mary Anderson, Mrs Mary B Averett, Miss E A Anderson 3, Mrs Ruben H Brown, Miss Susan Blue, Q R Burke, Mrs Lucy Butler, Louis Brown, J H Byrd, Daniel Biggs, Owen Bullard, J H Brown, Mrs Mahala Beard, Miss Amanda Clark, Mrs Moriah Chilsers, Mrs S T Callcutt, Mrs Elizabeth Chance, J M Curtis 2, Miss Birtha J Carter, Mrs Catherine Cameron, C Carroll, Richard Clark, Miss A Cameron, Sam Cing, Serg't O L Chesnutt, Miss Polly Davis, Miss Mary Davis, Julia Evans, Miss Sally Graham, John C Grady, Messrs J W Gun & Co, James H Hawkins, Erastus Herring, Eles Henderson, Nathan Hall, Joseph Johnson, Miss Henrietta Jones, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Mrs Elizabeth Johnson, Mrs J P Johnson, Rebecca Ann Johnson, Wm Y Kivett, Bob Kelly, J Kilbreth, Miss W J Leppard, Stephen J Lane, Mrs Catherine Lashlie, Mrs Susan Murphy, Miss C Martine, W R Mathis 3, Henry Martin, Alex L Martin, Jack Monroe, Joseph Murphy, Paul Nicholl, "Lister Olimphic." Miss T J Poore, Mrs Rebeca Porter, J Pace, John P Rice, Capt N A Pool, Mrs Mary McKinnon, Miss Sarah McDougald, M J McLeod, E A McLaurin, Miss —— McMulan 2, Daniel McKinnon, Martin McPherson, Mrs Elizabeth McKoy, Mrs R J McKethan 2, J G McKethan, Mrs Elizabeth McNeil, J A McDermid, Miss Josephine McGhee, J E Robertson, M C Ray 2, Miss Louisa Rollins, Miss Kate A Ray, Abe Runnells, J W Scott, S J Starling, B C Simmons, Miss Jinnie B Shaw, Albert Smith, Mrs Mary E Taylor, Miss Eliza Wine, Eliza Watson, Mrs Nancy A Wright, Mrs E A Williams, David Washbourn.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

Coopers Wanted.

THREE SPIRIT BARREL COOPERS wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid and steady work given, by MOORE, CASHWELL & CO.
March 31 19-9tpd

Heading Wanted.

SPIRIT BARREL HEADING wanted by
MOORE, CASHWELL & CO.
March 31. 19-9tpd

Steam Mill for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Steam Saw Mill at Fair Bluff, situated on Lumber River, near the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road. The mill has two boilers thirty feet long, two feet six inches diameter, ten inch cylinder, two feet stroke, two gates with wrought iron pitmans. Any persons wishing to purchase call and examine for themselves.

B. SMITH.
Fair Bluff, March 26, 1864. 19-4tpd

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

SOME months ago we completed all our fixtures for the manufacture of CAR WHEELS, but owing to the failure of the supply of Iron of proper nature, we have not lately been able to supply any demand for them; this difficulty however, will be overcome in the course of six weeks, at which time we shall be able to furnish wheels of the following sizes—24, 26, 28 and 30 inches; also Chilled Tires. The Iron we shall use for them will be Cold Blast Charcoal Iron, and we warrant our wheels NOT TO CRACK, and to be equal to any made in the Confederacy, or to those of Whitney & Sons of Philadelphia, whose reputation is so well known by all Railroad companies.

We are prepared to execute Loom, Dry Sand, and Green Sand Work, of any shape or size.

D. ANDERSON & CO.
Fayetteville, March 30, 1864. 19tf

By N. A. STEDMAN & CO.,
No. 19, Hay Street,

POWDER, Percussion Caps, Lead, Iron, Nails, Soda, Coffee, Black Pepper, Chewing Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Writing Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Music, Brown Windsor Soap, Castile Soap, Tooth Brushes, Fine Combs, Mason's Blacking, &c., &c.
March 31. 19 itf

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

WANTED by a Soldier in the Army: A man not subject to Conscription, or a disabled soldier to take charge of 15 to 20 hands on a Farm 12 miles from town. Good wages will be paid to a competent and steady man. Application in person or by letter can be made to us. GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, March 29. 19 2tpd

Administratrix Notice.

HAVING obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Blalock, dec'd, at March Term 1864, of Harnett County Court, the undersigned hereby notifies all having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

FANNIE F. BLALOCK, Adm'x.
March 30. 19-4tpd

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors, at the office of A. M. Campbell, from Monday the 4th day of April to Saturday the 9th to receive the Taxes due from Dealers for the quarter ending March 31st.

I would also call the attention of the *few* persons that are in arrears for Confederate Taxes, that unless they are paid during the present week, they will be required to pay in Bonds or new issue.

R. W. HARDIE,
Col. for Cumberland Co.
March 21. 16-1t9A

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEAD QR'S HARRINGTON LT. ARTILLERY, }
CAMP "MAGGIE LAMB," March 25, 1864. }

Messrs. Editors:—Nearly a year has been added to the past, since I last trespassed upon your columns—a year which, for suffering, privations and gloom to our beloved South, has never before been equalled—a year which has been emphatically to us a "time that tried men's souls." Nor would I now venture to intrude upon space which I doubt not you can easily fill with more instructive and interesting matter than my unpractised pen can indite, but that I wish once again to place upon record my feeble but earnest remonstrance against the suicidal, aye murderous policy, of many, who are at home, removed from the dangers and trials incident to the life of those who, in the tented field, withstand and beat back the almost overwhelming tide of invasion which a vandal and coward foe has for more than three years thrown upon our borders.

It has always been to me a matter of the greatest possible astonishment, that there should be in the entire South, a single man, woman or child who is possessed of sense sufficient to know right from wrong, that entertains any other feeling in this contest in which we are engaged, than unrelenting hostility—aye! if the sentiment may be entertained in christian hearts, unmitigated hatred—against the perfidious people who seek to make us "drawers of water and hewers of wood" to themselves; and of such burning enthusiasm on the other hand as never inspired the daring and aroused the energies of the thousands who in the days of chivalry sprang to arms at the eloquent appeals of Peter the Hermit for the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre, until our soil was unpolluted by the pestiferous tread of a single hostile Northerner.

But, *O tempora, O mores!* what are the facts which every day stare us in the face, and tinge the cheeks of hundreds of good patriots with the blush of shame, that *ours*, the land of the Sun, the land upon which the finger of Providence has set a seal of His favor and blessed with every thing which can conduce in the smallest degree to the comfort and happiness of a people—that *such* a land should breed so many creatures bearing the impress of humanity, and who have in days gone by boasted of their *glorious* descent from glorious ancestors, of their superiority to, and contempt for a yankee, who, now that the time has arrived in which they can and ought to demonstrate their boasts and set them practically before an admiring world, not only

"Stand wondering there,
And look on men, that's like themselves,
And see them do the deeds themselves might do,
And act them not"—

but with a littleness, a meanness of soul, and a cowardice, to have been once told of would have aroused their puny ire, now, in their sordid greed for filthy gain, plunge unhesitatingly into the mire of speculation, and come thence as villainously *coppered* as was ever any peddling yankee; and having thus, while others bled and died in their behalf, lined their pockets and filled their coffers,—now that the country can no longer spare them for such *noble deeds*, and calls on them to enter the field and supply the places of those who have so gloriously fallen to heroes' graves, raise their hands and cry with loud voices "a truce, a truce!"

Oh, 'tis shame enough, to have been able to have entered the field long ago and not to have done so; but now that our glorious, thrice glorious armies, have withstood the onset for three weary years, and express everywhere a willingness to do so while life lasts if need be, that those at home who were the first to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war" should now lift up their voices and cry aloud for "Peace, peace! upon any terms Peace," is to them a triple crown of infamy that will ever, while patriotism and courage are inculcated and revered, eminently distinguish them as the basest of the base.

I am not one of those (if any there are) who hold that every body should go to the field; but I do hold that there is no class that should be exempt; but that all who are able to bear arms, whether young or old, rich or poor, should hold some post of trust, and be ready when the need comes, to sacrifice himself and all he has for the cause, rather than look upon our subjection. Our laws now are sufficient to replenish our armies, and though hundreds of *young men* will now have to go unwillingly, let us hope they will discharge their devoirs with patriotic fidelity, and that though by their laggardness the war has been prolonged, by their sturdy efforts it may be brought to a speedy close, with such a peace as all the Holdens in North Carolina or the world would never achieve.

There are not a few who think that this year will witness the close of this mighty struggle in which we are engaged, for independence, yea, life, and all that freemen hold dear. Without either admitting or controverting this point, I may be allowed to say, that my trust in the justice and mercy of God, and the sacredness of our cause, is not shaken in the slightest degree, and that I as firmly believe in our ultimate success as I do in the Divine attributes before alluded to; and that whether this year, or the next, witnesses the realization of our dearest hopes and fondest wishes, that our duty is plainly set before us—to never lay down our arms or sheathe our swords until our independence of Northern rule and Northern insolence is fully recognized and established. The Spring campaign will soon be fairly inaugurated, and our firmness and valor put to a severer test than ever before. The prestige is thus far with our arms. Our hosts are being daily strengthened, and the spirits of our unequalled warriors rise to a pitch of glorious enthusiasm, which augurs well for our success. Then let every man, woman and child throughout our borders nerve themselves for the coming storm, the mutterings of whose thunders are plainly heard in every breeze; let them stand ready and willing, like the Rhetian women, when the victorious troops of the Roman tyrant sought to overwhelm their country in utter ruin, rather to impale themselves on the gore dripping weapons of our foes than to yield to them one foot of our native soil; let those at home who have heretofore forgotten their suffering country, nobly atone for their filial neglect by pouring their hidden treasures upon their country's altar, instead of vilely and like base-born cowards, after sucking the last drop from their famishing mother, turn and stab her.

My countrymen! my countrymen! hundreds of you have most sadly neglected your sacred duties to your native land; have done foul wrong to the unprotected ones of the absent soldier; have been uncharitable, grasping and oppressive; and by your wrong doings engendered ill feelings, dissensions and enmity among and between those who were once bosom friends. Now, oh! let me beseech you, as you value peace at home and the rest beyond the grave promised to the truly righteous, to amend your ways and aid your bleeding struggling country. The ancestors, of whose prowess and whose sufferings you have boasted, now call to you not to bring disgrace upon the escutcheon which they gave with their names and their heritages to your keeping. The noble and glorious dead, who have fallen in this contest, now appeal from their bloody graves, not to abandon the purchase of their blood; your wives and your little ones, with upturned faces, pray you to keep them from the spoiler's hands.

Our soldiers have not become so brutalized, so dead to all good feeling and human sentiment, as to desire to prolong this war for the mere *lust of blood*. No, they remember with *emotions* of fondness the fair homes and loved *forms* they left for the battle-field; but I speak *knowingly* and by authority when I say, that the *brave* men of our armies desire no peace *which* looks to *any* affiliation with the vandals *they have* fought on so many glorious fields, *and whose* outrages have made them the scoff *and* jeer of the civilized world.

But, *Messrs.* Editors, I am trespassing too far upon your *columns*. My purpose when I sat down was *mainly* to call the attention of the citizens and *soldiers* of my county to the fact that we will this Summer be called on to elect representatives to our State General Assembly; and to nominate for Commoner from our county that gallant soldier and good man, Capt. B. F. Little.

I speak the sentiments of every man of our county with whom I have conversed upon the subject, in thus bringing before the people the name of Capt. Little. To speak of his fitness for the place were superfluous, for he has in other days served us with perfect satisfaction; and into his keeping we can commit our rights with every assurance that they will not suffer.

The gallant Captain is now at home, after eight months of prison life among the yankees, and I am sure he will readily serve us in this capacity, where we need such cool heads and patriotic hearts as his. Respectfully, W.

MOORE COUNTY RIFLES, COMPANY "H"

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Perhaps it would be gratifying to the friends of this Company to know something of its past history and the services it has performed in our present struggle for liberty and independence. It was organized at Jonesboro', Moore county, N. C., on the 15th of August, 1861—Wm M Swann Capt, and Arch'd McIntosh, D W McIntosh and F M Moore as his Lieuts. The Company was organized into the 30th N C Reg't at Crabtree, near Raleigh, the 27th Sept, 1861; was then ordered to Wilmington, where it stayed a few days and was ordered to Smithville, and thence to Camp Wyatt, where it spent the greater part of the winter. The 1st of May 1862 it re-organized by electing J J Wicker Capt, H J McNeill 1st Lt, A A Jackson 2d, and L H McLeod 3d. From the time of its re-organization until the 13th of June it was engaged in a series of marches. When it left Wilmington for Richmond, where it arrived June 16th, it was placed under Brig-Gen Anderson in D H Hill's celebrated light Division. The first engagement in which it participated was at Mechanicsville, near Richmond, Va, at the commencement of the Seven Days' Fight; then again at Cold Harbor on the 27th, and at Malvern Hill the 1st July. Anderson's Brigade was the first to attack the yankees at that place with this Company thrown out as skirmishers, in which they suffered severely. Since that time it has been in the successive Battles of Boonsboro', Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Martinsburg, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, and several minor engagements. In all these engagements it was its lot always to be in the front rank, and future history, I am sure, will show that from those who have fallen, and those who still survive, it has done its duty. It has defended the flag of its country on every Battle field that has been fought in defence of everything that is near and dear to every man, woman and child, from the snow capped hills of Virginia to the lilly-covered plains of Texas. The original muster roll numbered when it left Moore county 104 men. Now, the killed, disabled by wounds, and died of sickness are 70, leaving 34 of this noble band to tell the sad tale of their lamented comrades-in-arms. And to show that that spirit that once animated them to noble deeds of valor in the many bloody fields of carnage that is so characteristic of North Carolina's sons, on the 27th Jan'y they were the first, every man to a man, to re-enlist and not to lay down their arms until peace and independence was secured, and our devoted and beloved South a free and independent nation.

We are now in our winter quarters and as well prepared for the contest of the coming Spring campaign as we ever have been. Only our number has been reduced. We feel no despondency of our final success and Independence. By union of purpose and action with our friends at home we will yet show to the world that we are able to take care of ourselves and present to posterity a country free and independent, and whose history will be worthy of imitation by all who feel that patriotism for which Washington and his followers fought and bled in the days of "76."

A MEMBER OF CO H.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 34TH REG'T N. C. T., March 14.

At a full meeting of the officers and men of the 34th Reg't N C T, Col W B Lawrance was called to the Chair, and Adj't W B Lawrance and Lt G A Atwell appointed Sec'ys. The object of the meeting was then briefly explained by the Chairman, and on motion of Dr Miller, a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The following constitute the committee, Dr Jno F Miller, Capt J A Roberts, Lt N McGinnis, Sgt J L McDowell, and Sgt Wm C McCord. The committee having retired, the meeting was addressed by Col Lawrance in a very appropriate manner. The committee then reported through their Chairman, Dr J F Miller, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is the privilege of a free people to assemble together whenever they think proper, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments and feelings upon the political condition and Governmental policy of their country; therefore, we, the officers and men of the 34th N. C. T., in meeting assembled, do hereby resolve that we are more than ever determined to be free from the power and dominion of the wicked foe, who daily seek our destruction as a nation and people; that while we greatly desire peace, we desire it only as the fruit of independence; that we would scorn a peace purchased at the price of chains and slavery, the inevitable result of unconditional submission to Federal authority.

Resolved, That, as North Carolinians, we do hereby express our admiration for our excellent Governor, Zebulon B Vance, for the ability and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his office; that his untiring zeal and care for the wants of the soldiers in the field, and his wife and children at home, have been and are such as to endear him to every soldier and North Carolinian.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the interest the honor and dignity of our beloved State can be confided to no better or safer hands than those of Gov. Vance, and we do hereby express the desire and hope that he will again suffer his name to be presented to his fellow citizens as a candidate for re-election.

Resolved, That it is the desire of this meeting that Gov Vance visit the army of Northern Virginia, for the purpose of addressing the soldiers from N. C., on the vital interests now absorbing the public mind, believing that such an action on his part would eventuate in much good to N. C. and the country at large; and we beg leave to indulge the hope that if compatible with the discharge of his official duties, he will comply with this request.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, with these resolutions, be forwarded to the Raleigh Confederate, Fayetteville Observer and Catawba Journal for publication.

Upon motion of Lt J C Todd the meeting adjourned.

W. LEE LAWRANCE, Ch'n.

W. B. LAWRANCE, }
GEO A. ATWELL, } Sec'ys.

"The Last Man."—Some disloyal wag propounds the following: When Lincoln Abolitionism uses up the last man and the last dollar, the query arises, what is to become of the bondholder?

THE SAMPSON RANGERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ARMY NORTHERN VA., March 15.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I have been intending for a long time to give you a condensed history of Co. A, 30th Reg't N. C. T., the Company to which I belong, not with a view of extolling the deeds we have done, but to do justice to our "noble dead." Perhaps it may prove interesting to the friends of the Company.

The Company was organized at Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., April 20th 1861, under the name of "Sampson Rangers," by electing F. J. Faison Captain, R. A. Moseley 1st Lieut., and J. C. Holmes and G. W. Marsh 2d Lieuts. It was the first company organized in Sampson county. Under this organization we were ordered to Fort Johnson, which post was commanded by Captain Jones. The first three months we spent at this place, during which time the 20th Reg't N. C. T. was organized by electing A. Iverson Col., and Capt. F. J. Faison Lieut. Col., and —— Toon Major. Under this organization, about the latter part of August we were sent to Fort Caswell, as an attack on the Fort was daily expected. Lieut. Col. Faison was in command of the Fort. Our Captain having been promoted and Lieuts. Moseley and Marsh having resigned, 2d Lieut. J. C. Holmes was elected Capt., W. W. Sillers 1st Lt., C. Patrick and C. T. Stevens 2d Lieuts. of the Company. Here we had a great deal of hard work to do, putting the Fort in a better state of defence, and mounting many heavy guns, &c. We suffered very much at the Fort from hot weather and scarcity of good water. The water in the Fort entirely gave out, and we were forced to dig wells to get water, which was not good and consequently created thirst. The men not being accustomed to much privation and hardship, considered this very hard. Very soon we were transferred to the 30th Reg't N. C. T., which was organized by electing F. M. Parker Col., and Walter Draughon Lieut. Col., and Jas. T. Kell Maj. The Reg't was ordered from Raleigh to Wilmington, N. C., thence to Smithville, at which place our Company joined the Reg't. After remaining at Smithville about three weeks we were ordered to South Carolina; the order being countermanded, the Reg't was sent to Camp Wyatt, where we built winter quarters and remained until the battle of Newbern came off. The Reg't was ordered to Newbern and got as far as Wilmington, but could not get transportation in time to partake in the fight, consequently the order was countermanded and the Reg't went into quarters at Camp Lamb. From there we went to Camp French, thence to Camp Holmes, and thence to Camp Saunders in Onslow county, where, on the 1st May 1862, the Regiment was reorganized, by re-electing F. M. Parker Col., J. T. Kell Lieut. Col., and Lieut. W. W. Sillers Major. The Company re-elected J. C. Holmes Capt., G. F. Williams 1st Lieut., and C. T. Stevens and L. M. White 2d Lieuts. From Camp Saunders we were ordered to Wilmington, and about June 11th 1862 were ordered to Richmond, Va., and became one of the Regiments of G. B. Anderson's Brigade.

About the 21st of June we had a sharp skirmish with the enemy on picket near "Seven Pines," in which Private A. A. Lewis was seriously wounded in left arm. About the 26th of June we were under a heavy fire of shot and shell at Mechanicsville. On the 27th we pursued the retreating enemy to "Cold Harbor," and in this engagement lost two killed and Serg'ts R. M. Crumpler and H. S. Royal and Private Nevil Royal wounded. About the 1st of July, at "Malvern Hill," we again met the enemy in deadly conflict. At this place we lost three killed, and Wm. H. Johnson and Privates R. G. Cox and T. M. Howard wounded; also others were slightly wounded and two captured by the enemy. We very soon went back to Richmond to recuperate and rest. August 19, 1862, we were ordered to report, together with our Division, D. H. Hill's, to Gen. Jackson. We reached the main army under Gen. Lee near the Potomac and crossed over into Maryland about Sept. 5th. Our Division fought the battle of "South Mountain," Sept. 14th, and then marched to Sharpsburg and engaged the enemy Sept. 17th; we lost one killed and Serg't A. Hobbs and Privates F. H. Howard, J. R. Holland and Willis Lee wounded. The Company stood firm and immovable, assisting in repulsing onset after onset of the heavy columns of the enemy. The night of the 18th the Potomac was recrossed and we remained in the Valley until the middle of November and then marched to Fredericksburg. The 13th of December the Company was carried into the Fredericksburg fray, but fortunately none were seriously wounded. We had nothing but hard picket duty to do during the Winter and Spring, until the 27th of April 1863, the enemy under "fighting Joe" came across the Rappahannock with a determined intention of driving us to the "last ditch." But thanks be to God, Hooker was defeated and compelled to recross the Rappahannock. The Brigade, headed by the gallant Ramseur, on Sunday morning, May 3, attacked the enemy in their entrenchments and drove them from two lines of breastworks, and sent them howling into the wilderness. Our loss was severe. The Company went into the fight 38 strong and lost 5 killed and 18 wounded. At Chancellorsville the following were wounded: Serg'ts R. M. Crumpler, H. S. Royal, H. Williamson, Corp'l J. M. Crumpler, and Privates J. M. Kelly, Jas. Williamson, W. J. Taylor, J. M. Parker, E. N. Butler, Joseph Butler, G. W. Rackley, A. H. Brewer, H. Butler, J. A. Weeks mortally, C. W. Duncan mortally, J. C. Walker, Corp'l S. Boon and N. Godwin. After the battle of Chancellorsville we returned to our old camp near Fredericksburg and remained until about the 10th of June, when the advance into Pennsylvania was commenced.

The company did its duty nobly in the taking of Berryville and Martinsburg. Our Brigade was the first to cross the Potomac and to occupy Williamsport, Maryland. Several places were taken, and hard marching done both in Maryland and Pennsylvania, until at last we reached Gettysburg. The company was in the three days fight and acted well, but fortunately none killed, only two wounded—Sgt. J. W. Merritt and A. H. Brewer, who were taken prisoners. Soon we recrossed the Potomac and our march commenced to the Rapidan. At Manassas Gap we had a sharp shirmish with the enemy. We reached Orange C. H., Aug. 2d, and remained near this place until Sept. 8th, when we assisted in driving Meade to Centreville. Then we recrossed the Rappahannock and camped near Kelley's Ford; on the 7th of Nov. our Reg't being in reserve on picket near Kelly's Ford to support the 2d Reg't N. C. T., was ordered to the River to reinforce the 2d N. C. T. The enemy being in strong force and having advantage of position, poured a deadly fire of musketry into our ranks while we were going to the River. Soon after reaching the River, we were ordered to fall back; the Reg't fell back to the woods about a half mile from the River, under a tremendous fire of shot and shell. About that time Lieut. Col. Sillers, com'dg the Reg't, was ordered by Col Bennett, com'dg the Brigade, to deploy the Reg't on a hill near by and hold the enemy in check at all hazards, which being done the position was maintained with difficulty. Late in the evening Lieut Col. Sillers received a mortal wound. At 11 o'clock that night we drew off. The company lost one killed and the following wounded: Serg't R. M. Crumpler, O. B. Cobb, Jas. Williamson, T. J. Warrick, M. Dove, J. Frizeland, also we lost thirteen men as prisoners. We soon recrossed the Rapidan and camped near Morton's Ford. Our Reg't was under a heavy fire at Mine Run and Morton's Ford.

We have been in various skirmishes too tedious to note. A MEMBER

A list of the deceased of Co A, 30th N C T, where and when.

M S Dudley, Wilmington, N C, Nov 1861; Marshall Royal, Sampson county; Neill Lewis, Richmond, Aug 1862; W D Strickland, Guinea Station, Va, Jan'y 9, 1863; Corp L H Pipkin and J W Baggot, killed, Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; Corp Sherman Royal, of wound, Richmond, July 9, 1862; Blackman Tew and Jas T Goodrich, killed, Cold Harbor, June 27, 1862; Geo E Brown, killed, Sharpsburg, Md, Sept 17, 1862; Willis Gilbert, Lynchburg, Oct 15, 1862; Geo H Draughon, Clinton, Dec 26, 1862; Owen Page, Richmond, Dec 29, 1862; J W Jackson, Richmond; R M Bradshaw, Palmyra, March 17, 1863; W K Bradshaw of wound, May 5, 1863; J R Holland, Ransom Naylor and Dan'l R Underwood, killed, Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; H R Robinson, Martinsburg, June 19, 1863; Wm Autry, Gordonville, Dec 18, 1862; J R Butler, Lynchburg, Jan 2, 1863; C W Duncan of wound, Richmond, May 26, 1863; C H Reynolds, Guinea Station, Jan 11, J L Faircloth, Richmond, Jan 15, Jno Faircloth, Feb'y 10, Henry Mitchell, Feb'y 14, E M Register, Feb'y 16, and Sgt J M Threelkill, Fredericksburg, Feb'y 21; Martin Royal, Weldon, March 8, J A Weeks of wound, Richmond, May 16, 1863; Thos N Clarkson, Mt Jackson, Nov 14, 1862; W H Boswell, killed, Kelly's Ford, Nov 7, 1863; Wiley Tew, Lynchburg; Tobias McLemore, missing since Aug 1862.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A meeting called, March 19, 1864, at Camp Hill, near Petersburg, Va., by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 51st Reg't N. C. T., Clingman's Brigade, for the purpose of recommending Z. B. Vance to their brethren in the field and friends at home for Governor, and of denouncing W. W. Holden. The meeting was called to order by appointing Sg't P. P. McRae, Co. D, to the Chair, and Sg't Thomas M. Moore as Secretary.

After the President had stated the object of the meeting, on motion, a committee of ten was appointed to draft preamble and resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed: J H Lawhon Co A, W J Patterson Co B, S T Crosland Co C, H R Graham Co D, G W Daffron Co E, J Odum Co F, J W Daniel Co G, Jas K Fields Co H, H J Bain Co I, and A C Walker Co K. The committee soon reported the following, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, There are a few individuals in our beloved old State whose every effort is a direct attack upon the liberties of a free and noble race of men; whose whole course has had a direct tendency to cast reproach and infamy upon her fair name, and alienate brother from brother in a just and holy cause; whose journals have unceasingly pursued a course directly tending to weaken the army, and bring disgrace and infamy upon its deluded victims and their families, and detract from the gallant men the glory and renown of their victorious deeds, and pluck from them the rich crowns of laurels that entwine their victorious brows, earned by deeds of gallantry and daring upon a hundred battlefields. And whereas, W. W. Holden has proclaimed himself a candidate for Governor in our State: a man who is a reproach to the homes of our Fathers, and to the memory of the gallant heroes who have paid the price of liberty with their lives: a man whose political trickery is only measured by the extent of his inordinate ambition; and whose traitorous conduct is only equalled by the corruption of his heart and fiendishness of his designs; whose hands are now crimsoned with the blood of deserters who fell victims to his artful doctrines, and whose efforts to produce disaffection have been greeted with cheers by his yankee allies. Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That all patriots should unite to thwart the designs of W. W. Holden and his coadjutors, who are attempting to compromise the honor and integrity of our State by dishonorable compromises with the merciless and hated foe.

Resolved 2, That W. W. Holden has shown himself a traitor at heart, and a tory in principle; and most richly deserves the contempt of all good citizens; and that it would be a disgrace and an eternal shame to the chivalry of North Carolina to elect him her Chief Executive.

Resolved 3d, That it is the duty of every man having the character of the State at heart, to resist the political agitation now being attempted to call a Convention.

Resolved 4th, That we have every confidence in the present incumbent, Gov. Z. B. Vance, that he has shown himself a true patriot, a sagacious statesman, and a wise executive officer. That his able address to his fellow-citizens on the condition of the country meets our approbation most heartily. And that we will cheerfully support him for Governor at the ensuing election; and we call upon our brother soldiers to sustain us in this effort to promote a true and wise man, and preserve untarnished the integrity of our State.

Capt. Stanford of the 51st being called for, delivered a few pertinent and eloquent remarks. He was followed by Col. W. S. Devane of the 61st, who showed up the traitor Holden in his true light in a forcible and eloquent speech. Capt. W. S. Norment, 51st, yielding to repeated calls addressed the meeting for a short while in his happiest style.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered the gentlemen who so eloquently addressed it. And a committee of three, consisting of Maj McDonald, Capt H C Rockwell, and Dr McGee, 51st N C T., were appointed to request Gov Vance to address our Brigade at his earliest convenience. A motion to publish these proceedings in the Raleigh Confederate, Fayetteville Observer, and Wilmington Journal, and other papers requested to copy, also a copy to be sent to Gov Vance, was carried.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

THOMAS M. MOORE, Sec'y.

A Dying Government.—In the Yankee House of Representatives last Wednesday—

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, said it was a melancholy spectacle to behold a free Government die. Liberty once lost has never in the history of the world been regained by the same people. A republican form of government once overthrown has never risen again. Whenever in the wide domain of human conduct, a people once possessed of liberty, with all the power in their own hands, has surrendered these great gifts of good at the command of a usurper, they have never afterward proven themselves worthy to regain their forfeited treasure. The American Republic, he said, is dying, and he proceeded to enumerate the causes which are working its downfall, saying among other things, that under the present Administration, justice was no longer established, nor the blessings of liberty secured to the citizen. No instance in all history could be found where a people claiming Christian civilization has waged a war of any kind against any foe, in dumb ferocious silence, without a word, sign, or a look in behalf of a peaceful solution, as long as we have now been engaged in this cruel conflict.

Pretty Thought.—The stars are the beautiful signal lights placed by the hand of Omnipotence far up in the sky, where all may see them, to warn us of our hidden foe. They may be obscured for a while, but we know they still brightly shine, that they still are sparkling in the billowless expanse where last we met their cheering beams.

A Joke in Season.—An exchange says:

While we are writing, a little fellow opposite our window is stealing a plank from a fence; living has become so high he is trying to get his board for nothing.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ALBEMARLE, STANLY CO., N. C, March 18.

A public meeting of the citizens of Stanly county was this day held at Albemarle, and was organized by calling Col. D. A. G. Palmer to the Chair, and R Harris, Sec'y. The Chairman in a few remarks explained the object of the meeting.

Dr F J Kron moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions for the meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed, viz: J W Smith, Esq, Dr Richard Anderson and W H Randle, Esq.

The committee retired a short time and reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we approve of the course of His Excellency Governor Z B Vance. That in our opinion he has managed our State Government with eminent ability, and is entitled to the support of every friend of civil liberty.

Resolved, That we, as citizens of Stanly county, request Governor Vance to address us at Albemarle at such time as may suit his convenience.

A motion was adopted to publish these proceedings in the Fayetteville Observer, with a request that other papers friendly to his election publish them also.

D. A. G. PALMER, Chm'n.

RICHARD HARRIS, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: The time is near at hand when it behooves the "dear people" to look around them to choose their Delegates to represent them in the public councils of the country. And as it is vitally important that we should have good men and true ones in our Legislature to sustain our noble troops and the cause of our country, let us send such men to represent us there that "he who runs may read" their opinions on the *great question* of the day.

It is feared by some that North Carolina is about to lower her bright banner, which has floated so conspicuously on so many battle fields, and succumb to the enemies of our country, by the election of a man as Governor who has done more to stain the fair escutcheon of his native State than if he had been freshly imported from yankee land. With the cunning of the New Englander he has exhorted the dear people to go "calmly and quietly to the elections." Now that Mr. Holden has sown his opinions broadcast over the State by the distribution of the Standard, and doubtless expects to reap a plentiful harvest, he thinks there is no need of his canvassing the State with Gov. Vance. Having had the hardihood to announce himself as a candidate for Governor, we at least hope that he will show courage and manliness by meeting Gov. Vance on the stump, and let us know how North Carolina, single-handed and alone, proposes to put this *peace ball* in motion.

And as Mr. Holden has been guilty of deceiving the ignorant and unsuspecting, it is important that in each county of the State such men should be voted for as are known to be diametrically opposed to the doctrines that Mr. Holden entertains. Without the knowledge of the gallant gentleman whose name I am about to propose to represent us in our next Legislature from Richmond county, but with the hope that he will look upon it as no less a duty to serve his country in the cabinet as well as in the field, I propose the name of Capt. B. F. Little. Capt. Little is now at home, and no one could tell us better than he what Mr. Holden's doctrines would bring the good Old North State to; and how we would be treated if we were ever again under yankee rule.

We trust that Capt. Little will come forward at the call of his countrymen and contend with the enemies of his native State *with arms in their hearts*, as heroically as he confronted those *with arms in their hands* on the bloody battle field of Gettysburg. SHOE-HEEL.

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Raleigh, Feb'y 9 6 *tf

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FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, March 28.—The Baltimore American of the 26th has despatches from the Southwest, giving particulars of the capture of Fort DeRussey on the Red river, by the yankees, with 280 prisoners, and several heavy guns.

Gen. Grant and staff arrived at the headquarters of the army of the Potomac on the 25th, and was received with enthusiasm.

On Friday gold sold in New York at 168¼.

Burnside visited Washington on Thursday. The troops for his expedition are rapidly assembling at Annapolis.

The Ohio Democratic Convention adopted resolutions opposing the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the South. The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention have declared for McClellan for President.

Foreign.—The appeal in the Alexandra case came up for discussion in the House of Lords on the 11th.

Nothing important from Denmark. The war is progressing adversely to the Danes.

Maximilian arrived in London on the 12th. No further revelation as to his future movements.

The King of Bavaria died on the 11th inst.

Another Confederate Success.—RICHMOND, March 28.—Official news was received at Mobile on Saturday last, that intelligence from New Orleans of the 18th inst. gives an account of a severe reverse to the yankees near New Iberia, Louisiana, where it is reported our forces captured two yankee regiments.

All the gunboats except eight had left New Orleans for the Red river.

Col. Holmand, of the 31st Mississippi regiment, attacked the enemy at Choctaw Hatchie bay, killed 25 of them, and captured 200 cattle.

Gov. Vance with the Army.—ORANGE C. H., March 27.—Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, addressed the troops of Daniel's Brigade in an able and eloquent speech of two hours yesterday, and speaks again to-morrow, and every day this week. Gens. Lee, Hill, Ed. Johnston, Rodes, and many General officers were present to hear him.

The Richmond Banks.—RICHMOND, March 28.—The banks of this city have re-considered their resolution to reject the old five dollar notes after the 1st of April, and will receive and pay them out as usual, until further notice.

Abolition Vote in New Orleans.—The following is the vote cast in New Orleans for the candidates for Governor, at the late election:

Hahn,	3,625
Fellows,	1,137
Flanders,	1,007
Total vote cast,	5,769

The vote of the city before the war was from 20,000 to 25,000, and take this fact, in connection with the 5,000 troops in Banks' army (all of whom voted) into consideration, the cheat, fraud and lie of the yankees in this election stands naked before the world.—*Macon Confederate.*

A Dirtier Dog than Butler.—The Brandon (Miss.) Republican says:

Sherman put up at the house of E. H. Lombard, Esq., during his stay in Brandon, and embraced every occasion to insult the ladies of the house. In speaking to one of the young ladies he remarked that he expected to see the day when she would be married to an intelligent contraband. The young ladies refused to go to the table with him and his staff, when he peremptorily ordered them to be brought in and seated beside him. He also compelled them to play and sing for him.

Spirit of our Prisoners at the North.—In speaking of Confederate prisoners, the New York Herald says: "As a general rule, the prisoners seem happy and contented. There are few, if any, that would subscribe to the President's amnesty. Two only have done so and these have been sent away. On the contrary, they are exceedingly obstinate in their adherence to the bogus Confederacy, and no sentiment of a contrary nature is permitted among them. The two mentioned as subscribing allegiance to the Federal Government had a narrow escape from assassination at the hands of their fellow-prisoners, rendering their removal necessary. Stories have been set afloat, of a large and growing Union sentiment among them, which are simply absurd and groundless."

We learn that Mr. McRae, of Wilmington, has been appointed Chief of the Tithing Department of North Carolina, in place of Maj. Badham, whose appointment was not confirmed by the Senate.—*Raleigh Progress.*

EDWARD PAYSON HALL

WOULD respectfully announce to the public his constant and utmost willingness to give instruction to as many as may feel inclined to attend at his Academy, near Christ Church, Rowan county, N. C. His method of communicating knowledge being principally by short oral and practical lectures, the number of pupils he feels himself capable of permanently benefitting would be by no means limited; and during the present distressing scarcity of schools, and urgent demand for the most impassioned earnestness among teachers, his soul burns with the liveliest zeal to extend to every child within his reach the benign influence of education. He would briefly state the following, as the leading features of his plan:—

1. That the chief lesson and the chief habit to be inculcated is OBEDIENCE.

2. A *habit of observation* should be formed in the student. This will inevitably insure his future progress in learning. The business of education is half completed, whenever this habit is formed.

3. That a thorough knowledge of Grecian and Roman Literature, derived from reading the pages of the ancient classics, should form the *ground work*, not the *gaudy pinnacle* of the educational fabric.

4. That all *book-studies* should first be presented in oral and practical lectures. All the lessons, both in foreign languages and in English, in the Higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, (not even excepting English Grammar and Orthography,) are first pronounced and explained by the teacher, and repeated by the pupil, till the latter understands the import and correct intonation and pronunciation of every word. By this means knowledge is much more rapidly acquired—everything being learnt correctly, there is nothing to unlearn, and as the pupil is compelled to exhibit his understanding of the subject, *Rote* and *vague verbal description* can have no evil influence over his mind.

5. The method of teaching the Latin and Greek is that pursued in the Italian Universities and the University of Otho at Athens. By adopting this course, the pupil, without much metaphysical or grammatical training, is immediately introduced to a practical acquaintance with the languages. The Polish youth learn Latin thus, in every town of that country, in a period scarcely ever exceeding two years.

6. That punishment should constitute the *exception* not the *rule* in school-government.

7. That *thought* can in no wise exist without *affection*.

Rates of tuition still remain at the old standard, payable in produce, or its equivalent in value.

The institution is situated within a short distance of the line of the W. N. C. Railroad, 12 miles from Salisbury, and within sight of the Third Creek Station.

March 5. 14*12t

$100 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement so that I get him, of a NEGRO BOY, who ranaway from the plantation of Peter J. Nicholson, dec'd, in Richmond county, N. C., in August 1863.

Said boy's name is George, is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs; when spoken to speaks quickly and shows his front teeth, and has a small scar on one side of his chin; has a high forehead, and looks pretty independent, and is black. My address is Bostick's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C.

JAMES M. BOSTICK, Adm'r.

March 21. 18*5tpd-tf